

CHINESE CALL UPON BRITAIN FOR INDEMNITY

Hankow Representatives
Formulate Demands, In-
cluding Apology

WOMEN AND CHILDREN
TAKEN TO SHANGHAI

Withdrawal of Gunboats Is
Also Asked For—All Busi-
ness Reported at Standstill

HANKOW, China, Jan. 6 (AP)—Representatives of laborers, farmers, merchants, students and soldiers of Hankow have formulated demands to be presented through the Nationalist, or Cantonese Government, to the British consul, including a demand for indemnity for Chinese killed and wounded in the disturbances of Monday, the withdrawal of gunboats and an apology to the Chinese Government.

The demands, formulated in five articles, are in the nature of an ultimatum to be complied with within 72 hours. They follow:

Protest to Consul

Article 1. That a protest be sent to the British Consul by the Nationalist Government, that a request be made to the British Government for the payment of an indemnity for those killed and wounded in the disturbances of Jan. 3; that punishment be inflicted upon British uniformed men who used force to hand over Chinese to the Chinese authorities; abolition of all volunteers, the withdrawal of gunboats and the presentation of an apology to the Chinese Government, that Chinese in the British concession be allowed to hold mass meetings, make speeches and hold processions; that volunteers and armed police no longer carry arms or wear uniforms; that the Chinese Government must send civil armed police to the British concession to maintain peace and order and that the headquarters of the garrison troops be established there.

Article 2. That a big demonstration and parade be held in the native city this afternoon.

Article 3. That an economic boycott committee be organized.

Article 4. That a boycott committee be organized in the Wuhan cities.

Situation Critical

Article 5. That telegrams be sent throughout the world declaring the outbreak of the British.

Labor parades and demonstrations throughout the afternoon through the concessions without opposition.

All residents of the British concession have been moved to other parts of the foreign quarter. Evacuation of the British concession was carried out on an order of the British Consul. Eugene Chen, European Minister of the Nationalist Government, issued this proclamation:

"You are hereby notified that the Nationalist Government has ordered the police and military force to preserve peace and order in the British concession and the lives and property of British and other foreign nationals on said concession."

The situation here is growing more critical every hour. Foreigners were amazed at the withdrawal of the British armed forces and the feeling was that all concessions will fall into the hands of the Chinese. The position of foreigners remaining here is decidedly insecure. All business is at a standstill.

All British women and children are being taken to Shanghai.

The Chinese authorities refused to

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TRAINMEN-YARDMEN TAKING STRIKE VOTE

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6 (AP)—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, today confirmed the report that conductors, trainmen and yardmen of railroads in southeastern territory are taking a strike vote.

W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, is representing that body in the strike movement in connection with officials of the other brotherhoods involved. Mr. Lee said Mr. Doak is somewhere in the South.

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Royalty Forms Link Between Dominions and Mother Land



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK

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Duke and Duchess of York Start 34,000-Mile Journey

Cruiser Renown Leaves Portsmouth for Australia and New Zealand—Duke's Three Brothers on Hand as Vessel Sails

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of York, boarding the battle cruiser Renown, on which the Prince of Wales made his great tour several years ago, today started on their 34,000-mile globe-encircling voyage designed to tighten the bonds between the mother country and her children in the dominions.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Henry and Prince George were on hand, as well as most of the population of

Portsmouth, to wish the pair God-speed from the port where centuries ago monarchs departed expectantly on continental adventures.

The voyage shatters all naval traditions, as a British warship for the first time is carrying women around the globe, the Duchess being accompanied by two ladies-in-waiting. Sailors have been especially trained to care for the needs of the party, one of them taking a special course in hair dressing.

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—With King George and Queen Mary waving farewell, the Duke and Duchess of York left Victoria Station at 11:05 this morning for Portsmouth, where they will embark on the battle cruiser Renown, which will carry them on a six months' tour to Australia and New Zealand.

Princess Elizabeth, the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess, was not taken to Victoria Station, and the final view of her that the Duchess had was as she drove from the Beaton Street residence, when a nurse held the Princess in her arms and the Duchess waved her hand and exclaimed: "God bless my baby."

The Premier, Stanley Baldwin, and other Government officials, as well as the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, parents of the Duchess, also were at the station. The King and Queen, who, as Duke and Duchess of York, made the same trip a quarter of a century ago, kissed the travelers good-by and appeared just as excited at the parting as the Duke and Duchess themselves.

Last night the King and Queen gave a farewell dinner to the voyagers. The menu was one of the plainest ever drawn in Buckingham Palace and was arranged by the Queen herself.

Itinerary Laid Out for Cruiser Renown

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The departure of the Duke and Duchess of York from Portsmouth aboard the cruiser Renown for Australia and New Zealand today recalls the world tour of the Duke's father, King George and Queen Mary, then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in 1901. They traveled 45,000 miles—33,000 at sea aboard the cruiser Ophir—from one end of the British Empire to the other. On this occasion, the then Duke of York, now King George, laid the first foundation of the new capital at Canberra, the Washington of Australia, which the King's second son will now dedicate.

The Renown will reach Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on Jan. 10, departing Jan. 11 for Kingston, Jamaica, where it will remain until Jan. 20-23. Thence it will go to Colon, Panama, Canal Zone, on Jan. 25; Panama, Jan. 26; Sukhiva, Marquesas Islands, Feb. 8-9; Suva, Fiji, Feb. 17-19; Auckland, Feb. 22-23; Russell Bay of Islands, Feb. 24-25; Auckland, Feb. 26-March 3; Wellington, March 5-9; Picton, March 9-13; off Patterson Inlet, Stewart Island, March 21-22; Sydney, March 26-April 4; Hobart, April 16-20; Melbourne, April 21-May 12; Fremantle, May 18-23; Port-Louis, Mauritius, June 1-4; Great Hanish Island, June 11; Suva, Jaughai, Port Salomon, June 15; Matia, June 18-20; Gibraltar, June 23; arrive at Portsmouth, June 27.

CROSLY-DE FOREST MERGER ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—A combination of radio interests that, it is said, will rival the Radio Corporation of America, the only other company in the industry said to hold basic patents of equal value, went into effect when Powell Crosley Jr., president of the radio company bearing his name, assumed management and control of the De Forest Radio Company.

The Crosley Company has specialized in inexpensive radios, while the De Forest Company holds a patent position with patents dating back to 1910. The Crosley Company has a large plant in Cincinnati and the De Forest factory is in Jersey City.

PRESIDENT DIAZ FORESEES PEACE IN NICARAGUA

Expresses Satisfaction at
Return of American
Legation Guard

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 6 (AP)—Adolfo Diaz, President of the Conservative Nicaraguan Government, in power here, has expressed "profound satisfaction" at the action of the United States naval authorities in sending a force of marines to Managua from the United States steamship Galveston at Corinto.

"The arrival of the American forces," he said, "will be hailed with profound satisfaction by my Government and a large majority of the Nicaraguan people, who will not fail to see in this latest manifestation of friendly interest on the part of the United States in my country a harbinger of early peace and prosperity for Nicaragua."

"Threatened in his national independence, tranquility and welfare by a civil war openly instigated, financed and supplied with war materials by Mexico, Nicaragua welcomes the measures of the American Government for the protection of American and foreign lives and the safeguarding of the major national interests of the United States in Nicaragua against the menace of Mexican domination of this country."

Proofs of Friendship

"The United States has repeatedly given proofs to Nicaragua of its disinterested friendship, and my Government has the fullest confidence that the present measures of the American Government, inspired by these sentiments and tending, as they inevitably must, to the early re-establishment of normal conditions of law and order in Nicaragua, can only redound to the universal benefit of this country and its people."

"My confident expectations that the American people could not remain indifferent to the fate of my country, menaced by Mexican domination and the consequent desolation here of conditions of disorder similar to those now existing in Mexico, have been justified, and I desire to express the grateful appreciation of my Government and my people for the sympathetic interest of the United States in the welfare of my country."

Military Measures

The Conservatives are sending an airplane scout to investigate a report that a strange craft believed to be a "Mexican gunrunner" was seen last night off Tamarindo. They

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Water Power

In referring to the water-power law, the Governor quoted the Republican platform, which stood against a repeal of the Fernald Law of restraining the selling of power outside of state lines. He commended this policy as wise and advocated strengthening the law.

"The instant that power begins to flow across our state border," said the Governor, "it will be contended that it becomes interstate commerce and federal control will loom."

He cited that more than 34,000 letters and 57,000 personal calls for information had been handled by the Maine Publicity Bureau, and an annual income of \$100,000,000 was received by Maine people and industries from the tourist trade.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

GOV. BREWSTER WOULDCUT STATE TAX 20 PER CENT

Stronger Primary and Water Power Laws Also Advocated by Executive

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6 (Special)—Reduction in state taxation as a persuasive example to the municipalities of the State and as "one of the best possible advertisements to the nation of the stability and conservatism of the State of Maine," was urged by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster today in his inaugural address to the eighty-third Maine Legislature, on the occasion of his taking office for his second term of two years.

"It is possible," said the Governor, "to provide all the new construction which seems urgently to be required and, at the same time, to levy a tax for the next two years that shall represent a reduction of more than 20 per cent."

Governor Brewster issued a warning against dissipation for the law which, he said, "is undermining the very foundation upon which our Government has been built." "If one citizen or group of citizens may elect the laws which they will violate," he continued, "then every other citizen has the same privilege and anarchy must inevitably ensue." He referred particularly to enforcement of the prohibitory law, saying that "the patron of the bootlegger should be legally recognized as an accessory to the crime."

Firm Attitude Urged

The Governor recommended that state officials maintain a firm attitude in dealing with crime. This, he said, is not only the best plan for the State, but also the "kindest policy for the criminal since it keeps him out of jail."

Strengthening of the direct primary law was recommended by the Governor. "There is much to indicate," said the chief executive, "that an honest poor man has an easier path in the primary than under the convention system, and that the path of the dishonest rich man is more difficult." He expressed opposition to any plan of increasing the limit of \$1500 placed by law upon state-wide primary contest expenditures.

A maintenance of the present budget system of state finance was urged, and attention was called to the success the plan had met in departmental administration.

The Governor also approved of increasing the expenditures for advertising the recreational agricultural interest of the State.

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America's Peace Plans Make Friends in Geneva

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 6

HUGH GIBSON, United States Minister to Switzerland and chief of the American delegation to the preparatory committee for the disarmament conference in Geneva, believes America's part in the sessions is regarded in a friendly light.

"I believe it is understood we are doing all in our power to be helpful," he said. "Certainly we make it clear that we have no interests that can be menaced."

Gov. Spaulding Takes Seat in New Hampshire

Retiring Governor Warns
State Against Illinois
Political Tactics

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6 (Special)—Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester was inaugurated at noon today as the Sixtieth Governor of New Hampshire. He succeeds John G. Winant of Concord, whom he defeated for renomination in the Republican primary.

In his inaugural address, Governor Spaulding said that taxation in New Hampshire had increased 208 per cent since 1911 and the public debt 50 per cent. The average family pays \$75 in taxes as compared with \$50 per family in 1911. The Governor advocated "the greatest possible economy" in order that the debt and taxes might be reduced.

To provide additional revenue for the construction of automobile highways, the Governor recommends an increase in the gasoline tax, which is now 2 cents a gallon, and an increase in the fees for the registration of motor vehicles.

The Governor recommends changing the primary law for the nomination of candidates to public office by providing that a convention should nominate, subject to appeal to the primary in cases where defeated candidates are disappointed.

In his farewell address yesterday Governor Winant warned the incoming Legislature that political tactics apparently successful in Illinois unless steps are taken to control and protect the management of public utilities.

Calls Disobedience Treason

"To refuse to obey a law because we do not like that law is treason," he asserted. "To choose which law we shall obey and which we shall violate is selective anarchy. If we allow the violation of one law it will end in the violation of all laws."

Each Congress Dryer

"Prohibition came about because of the tremendous alcoholic waste, with its injury to the physical, mental and moral well being of the people. Finally the liquor interests, by their greed and desire to dominate all the political institutions of the country in the interest of their special traffic, forced public-spirited citizens of all parties to do battle against the corrupting power of the saloon in American life. There are more reasons today than have ever been before why America should uphold and enforce prohibition."

"Each Congress elected since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment has been drier than the preceding Congress. Whenever this

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Not Adequately Represented

Governor Winant pointed out that although corporations retain expert counsel to present their side of a case, in many matters of public policy the people are not adequately represented.

He cited the example of the town of New Boston, which five times in as many years has had to fight desperately to keep its branch line railroad from being discontinued. He said that in five sessions of the Legislature one corporation, "which knew the value of money, had paid 'in lobby' fees alone" over \$40,000, and then declared:

"I recommend to this Legislature the immediate passage of an act which will not only disclose fees but also the retainers paid to any attorney or firm that is engaged in lobbying and will forbid the members of any firm from engaging in lobbying at all, providing a lawyer from their office is sitting in either 'much of the Legislature.'"

The state highway board has recommended an appropriation of \$1,200,000 increase over what it recommended in its general report to the Legislature, making a total of \$1,900,000 to match federal aid construction work. The commission's regular report called for \$479,000 for this purpose.

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DRASTIC STATE REFORMS URGED BY GOV. FULLER IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Investigation of Gas and Electric Rates Looking to Reduction, Revision of State Employee Pensions, and Gas Tax Advocated

STATE HOUSE THROGGED TO SEE HIM
SWORN TO SECOND TERM AS GOVERNOR

Governor Fuller, addressing the Legislature today on the occasion of his second inauguration as Chief Executive, advocated additional power for the Public Utilities Commission to enable the board better to protect the interests of the public, recommended investigation of gas and electric rates with a view to obtaining reductions, urged extension of the

period of public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and raised the question of whether the pensioning of public employees should not be discontinued, or at least be revised in the interests of fairness to the public, and equality between employees.

The prohibition law was obviously included when he said, "I urge the strict enforcement of all our laws—every one of them."

Among more than a score of other important recommendations, the Governor submitted proposals for tax relief, reorganization of some state departments, and the holding biennial, instead of annual, sessions of the Legislature.

Governor Fuller took the oath of office before a joint session of the two legislative bodies at 12 o'clock, the oath being administered by Wellington Wells, president of the Senate.

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, also was sworn in, and Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, proclaimed the two men elected and qualified as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

At the right and left of the rostrum sat Arthur P. Rugg, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the associate justices of the Supreme Court; the members of the Superior Court and the Land Court; Eugene N. Foss, former Governor; Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston; the foreign consuls stationed in Boston, and representatives of the Army and Navy.

The galleries were filled with spectators and an overflowed crowd heard the Governor's message in Gardner Auditorium by means of amplifiers. The address also was broadcast over Station WNAC. Mrs. Fuller, with a group of guests, occupied the Speaker's gallery. Following the inaugural ceremonies, the Governor held a reception in the Hall of Flags.

In preparation for the inaugural ceremonies, John C. Hull, Speaker, called the House of Representatives to order and then welcomed the Senate. He turned over the gavel to Mr. Wells, who appointed a committee headed by Alvin E. Bliss, Senator from Malden, to notify the Governor that the two Houses were assembled ready to induct him into office.

Upon the committee's return, Mr. Bliss reported: "Your committee has discharged its duty, informing His Excellency the Governor that the convention awaits him, and the Governor said, 'I'll be right over.'"

A wave of handclapping and laughter applauded the informality of Governor Fuller's reply. A moment later he was announced by the sergeant-at-arms.

Doubts Justification for Pensions
The discussion of possible abolition of pensions to public employees constituted the Governor's only reference to the question of compensation in the State service, a subject which will come before the Legislature in the special report of the Commission on Administration and Finance. The Governor called attention to the tremendous and rapid growth of the cost of the pension system to the State, saying that the outlay in 1925 was \$717,260, as compared with \$56,540 in 1910, while continued efforts are being made to increase the number and amounts of pensions.

"In my opinion, there is a very serious question whether pensions, as a whole, should not be abolished," he said. "Just why state employees with regular work and regular and good wages should have pensions paid by citizens working long hours in unsteady employment at only fair wages is a difficult matter for me to explain. I do not believe it is either fair or equitable."

The whole pension system discourages thrift and sets up in our midst a preferred class who are maintained without working.

Frowns on Gratuitous Payments
Remarking that petitioners for gratuitous payments from the public treasury to individual citizens should receive no consideration, the Governor laid emphasis upon a definition of taxation long ago given by the Supreme Judicial Court. "The term taxation imports the raising of money for public use and excludes the raising of it for private use."

"The Legislature should decide whether the Commonwealth and its sub-division are to continue pensioning public employees or whether such pensions should be abolished. If the pensioning of public employees is to continue, then some fair, general scheme should be enacted treating all alike and all

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Plymouth Electric Rate Is Reduced

Reduction of from 12 1/2 to 13 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 100 kilowatt hours in the house-lighting rate of the Plymouth Electric Company was announced today.

This decrease, it was stated, will be automatically effective on all bills rendered Feb.

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Page a Plumber!

IN ALMOST every household, there is some one who "can fix it." And now comes one such incidentally, the man who told us how he made such a mess of the apple pie—to confess his latest exploits on some amateur plumbing. Come on and laugh with us, and at him,

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

\$1,200,000 FOR ROADS URGED

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Jan. 6 (AP)—The state highway board has recommended an appropriation of \$1,200,000 increase over what it recommended in its general report to the Legislature, making a total of \$1,900,000 to match federal aid construction work. The commission's regular report called for \$479,000 for this purpose.

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Tomorrow's MONITOR

Editorial Page

WOULD ABOLISH TRAFFIC IN ARMS

British Labor Says Nations Should Unite on Embargo of Arms Into China

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British Labor Party today has issued a manifesto in which it calls for the abolition of the arms traffic into China. In a manifesto issued today the party says that the British Government "should attempt to secure, in co-operation with other nations concerned, an absolute, effective prohibition of the importation of arms into China and that the embargo should be extended to include materials which are known to be in constant use for warlike purposes."

The Chinese Legation here has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the existing embargo upon exporting arms to China is scrupulously enforced by the British Government, but that Britain was only one source of supply among many others, and that the embargo should be extended to include materials which are known to be in constant use for warlike purposes.

Referring to the British negotiations with Canton the manifesto says: "In our opinion the sole object of the British Government in these negotiations should be to obtain the minimum guarantees necessary for the personal safety of British subjects in China and for honest dealing between British and Chinese traders. That can only be done in modern China by negotiations on a basis of mutual respect and reciprocal recognition of independence and sovereignty, and the best evidence of a new spirit in negotiations would be to offer to withdraw British warships from Chinese territorial waters upon agreement also for security of the lives of British residents."

CHINESE CALL FOR INDEMNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

admit responsibility for the incident and demanded damages. A report that the Cantonese had torn down the flag over the British consulate and had hoisted the Nationalist banner was later corrected with the announcement that the act had taken place at the British municipal council building and not at the consulate. Three hundred armed Chinese troops and 200 Chinese pickets occupied the British concession here shortly before midnight last night after women and children were put

aboard ships in the Yangtze River. British sailors, marines and volunteers left the concession and boarded warships.

The troops occupying the concession were quartered in the British volunteer headquarters building. Chinese liaison officers were installed in police headquarters. The Chinese troops dispersed a mob of coolies and restored order. The streets immediately became quiet and were cleared of all Chinese except troops and pickets. American volunteers, who earlier mobilized and remained in their quarters of the city for emergency, were demobilized and quiet was restored. All British police were withdrawn from the streets and the Chinese were in complete control.

Banks in British Concession Have Closed Indefinitely

SHANGHAI, Jan. 6 (AP).—Dispatches from Hankow today said that owing to the seriousness of the anti-foreign agitation there, banks and firms of the British concession have closed indefinitely.

All the British women and children were removed from Hankow, Ichang and Kiangsi last night as a matter of precaution in view of the anti-foreign agitation among the Chinese.

All the men in Hankow are being concentrated at safe points along the waterfront. There have been no disturbances in the French and Japanese concessions, where foreign officials continue to function.

American and British warships whitened the waters of the Yangtze River in their haste to reach Hankow to protect foreigners from Chinese mobs. On Monday and again Tuesday attacked the British concession district. The warships were driven hard to reinforce others keeping watch along the riverfront where stretch the British and other foreign concessions.

White foreigners endangered as a result of anti-foreign agitation number more than 1000. In Hankow and the neighboring city of Wuchang, headquarters of the Cantonese Government are approximately 300 Americans.

The little foreign colony, 585 miles from the mouth of the Yangtze, is in the midst of a hostile Chinese population of more than 1,500,000, inflamed by speeches of radical leaders who have detailed alleged wrongs from which the Chinese have suffered at the hands of British and other foreigners.

Suspicion was expressed here that the Cantonese Government leaders were aware of the attacks contemplated upon the British concessions before they took place—the suspicion being strengthened by the slowness with which Cantonese troops went to the aid of the British when the concession was attacked. They were away for four hours on that day did the Cantonese troops appear. The Cantonese Government has issued many declarations of its intention to abolish all foreign concessions in China and to end the asserted

THE MONITOR READER

1. What good spelling bee word is about to be discarded?—Random Ramblings.
2. Where does one find the acme of good manners among men?—The Home Forum.
3. Where is to be found an office building as artistic as a home?—Magazine Feature.
4. How many stations does "Jeff," Alabama's book truck, serve?—The Library.
5. In what well-known theater are all female roles played by men?—Week in Berlin.
6. Should commercial aviation be regulated?—Editorial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

"Imperialism" of Great Britain, the United States and other foreign nations.

Six United States warships swung yesterday at anchor at Hankow. Six other American warships ploughed the Yangtze, ready to reinforce the others and from Manila five destroyers departed Sunday under orders to hasten to Shanghai.

British were craft were anchored alongside the American warships at Hankow while others raced the American fighters as they sped up the Yangtze.

Canton Foreign Minister Takes Full Responsibility

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Great Britain today was breathing a little easier over the tense situation at Hankow where seething crowds of Chinese coolies have overrun the British concession. The slightest provocation on the part of the British, however, it is felt, is likely to turn the crowds there into uncontrollable mobs.

The Foreign Office said no further sensational development had occurred in Hankow since the British warships were withdrawn. Tuesday, British volunteers disarmed and the Chinese population allowed free access to the British quarter. It said that Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, had assumed full responsibility for law and order within the concession, provided the British did not provoke the crowds by any display of force.

Dependent on Chinese

The Foreign Office added that sensational reports from Shanghai regarding events at Hankow should be accepted with reserve. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hankow, China, filed by the correspondent at 10 o'clock last night, says:

"Foreigners tonight show extreme uneasiness, especially in the British concession, where they are wholly dependent upon the protection of Chinese troops against a mob which has been roaming the streets since mid-afternoon in the belief the concession has been surrendered to the Chinese."

At the moment the situation is calm. The British, French, and American naval forces are confined to their ships, ready to land if necessary.

Admiral Cameron and the American Admiral Hough (Rear Admiral Henry H. Hough) advised all their nationals residing outside the settlements to concentrate within. All the British have arrived safely and are billeted with friends, at the missions or in hotels.

"The Hankow volunteers, who were mobilized when the rioting broke out on the Bund this afternoon, were disarmed tonight with the consent of the British authorities, owing to their presence inflaming the mob."

"Inflammatory" mass meetings were held tonight by the organizers of a new 'hand over the concessions and down with British imperialism' movement, which was formed today on the basis of the allegation that marines killed innocent spectators yesterday."

Warships Race Up Yangtze With American and British warships racing up the Yangtze toward Hankow, and all British women and children evacuated from that city, and Ichang and Kiangsi, hope was entertained here that the crisis growing out of the virulent anti-British movement among the Chinese of the Yangtze Valley would pass without extensive bloodshed.

Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, and

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the foreign secretary, are understood to have been in frequent conference regarding the situation, but there was no indication this morning that the Cabinet had yet been summoned to discuss the grave outlook.

Political quarters say the Government is extremely desirous of preventing bloodshed or any occurrences that would be likely to interfere with its policy of appeasement in China, as indicated in its recent memorandum to the other powers in Peking.

The reputed aim of the Government to prevent fighting is perhaps reflected in the moderate measures of force thus far announced. Except for the sending of naval reinforcements from Hong Kong, it has not gone far, the public is informed, beyond ordering the destroyer flotilla at Rosyth, Scotland, to bring to full strength the complement of its nine ships "for possible service in the Far East."

Great Britain's Policy

It is remarked in the press, however, that this is the first active military order issued by the British Government since the World War.

Some relief was expressed this morning with the publication of a dispatch filed in Hankow late at night by Sir Percival Phillips for the Daily Mail saying that "at the moment the situation is calm," and adding "the British, French and American naval forces are confined to their ships, ready to land if necessary."

The hostility of the Chinese in Hankow seems to be centered almost entirely on the British and so far as it is known none of the other foreign concessions there has been invaded. Commenting on the situation, the diplomatic correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says: "Great Britain has two sides to her China policy, political conciliation on the one hand and adequate protection of British life and property on the other. The Government is ready to negotiate a revision of the treaties with a responsible Chinese Government, but it cannot inaugurate negotiations in the face of a clamorous mob."

SERVEL PRESIDENT ATTENDS CONFERENCE

Hamilton G. Scott, chairman of the board of directors and president of the Servel Corporation, a leader in the electrical industry in the United States, is taking part in the sales conference with New England dealers this afternoon at the Copley Plaza Hotel. He is accompanied by H. P. Childs, vice-president and general sales manager, and W. H. Campbell, eastern division manager of the Servel Corporation. Members of sales promotion, advertising and engineering staffs of the corporation are also present.

This morning an inspection was made of the new offices and warehouse of the Servel Corporation in the city of Boston. The conference this afternoon is to be followed by a dinner and evening entertainment.

INDICTMENT SIFTING PLANNED

William J. Foley, district attorney of Suffolk County, at a dinner last night at the American House in honor of Felix A. Marcella, founder of the Italian League, an organization of Italian law students, said that under his administration as district attorney, substantial indictments only will be tried. He said that the past had seen too many "dummy indictments" brought. This expense and waste of time, he said, he will seek to eliminate.

E. A. SCHAFER

547 Lexington Market, Baltimore Telephone—Calvert 5421

Lamb and Veal

Daily in Attendance

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PRESIDENT DIAZ FORESEES PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

also advised the American naval authorities of the report.

Liberals here say the arrival of the American marines in Managua will not affect their campaign, as they have a large force well entrenched and armed at Telica, an extinct crater north of Leon.

Other Liberal forces are proceeding up the Grande River from the east coast toward Matagalpa. They will take to the Tuma River at San Pedro del Norte, arriving by water close to Matagalpa.

Six Ships and 400 Marines Are Ordered to Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Six additional naval vessels have been ordered to Nicaragua, carrying an expeditionary force of 400 marines.

The ships are the cruisers Cincinnati and Marblehead, the destroyers Barber, Smith-Tampson and O'Boyle, and the submarine tender Argonne.

The Navy Department said the purpose of the dispatch of additional troops and ships was to enable Admiral Latimer to "thoroughly protect" Americans and their property in the war-torn central American country.

Hope for improvement in the Nicaraguan situation is expressed by American State Department officials. Officials base their belief that a change for the better will come about on the decision to restore the Managua legation marine guard, and the action to permit President Diaz, under an embargo placed last September, to import 1000 rifles, 160 machine guns, and several million rounds of ammunition which he purchased in the United States.

The latter step was decided upon after Diaz had insisted that unless such material aid was forthcoming he would have to relinquish the reins of government to his Liberal opponent, Juan B. Sacasa, former vice-president, who has set up a government of his own at Puerto Cabezas.

Announcement of the landing of a new force of American marines in Nicaragua was followed by a state-

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Friday; fresh west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Friday, fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and colder, probably with snow flurries in the north portion tonight; Friday, generally fair, colder in northern and eastern Maine; fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	24	Memphis	12
Atlantic City	28	Montreal	12
Boston	28	Nantucket	12
Buffalo	22	New Orleans	36
Calgary	22	New York	28
Charleston	50	Philadelphia	24
Chicago	22	Pittsburgh	24
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	22
Eastport	22	San Francisco	22
Galveston	60	St. Louis	16
Havana	72	Tampa	60
Helena	30	Washington	22
Jacksonville	52		
Kansas City	16		
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:54 p. m.; Friday, 1:22 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:36 p. m.

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Size 72x99 ins.1.26 each

Size 81x90 ins.1.25 each

Size 81x99 ins.1.37 each

Size 81x108 ins.1.48 each

Size 90x99 ins.1.50 each

Stewart's Main Floor

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO AID LITERACY

Called On by Federal Officials to Help Make 100 P. C. Nation by 1930

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The General Federation of Women's Clubs has been called upon by the United States Bureau of Education to take a leading part in the campaign for 100 per cent literacy in the United States before the 1930 census is taken.

The 1920 census showed nearly 5,000,000 American men and women who could neither read nor write, the federation announcement said. If this condition is to be corrected before 1930, all national organizations interested in education must take an active part in the effort to locate the present illiterates and reach them individually, the bureau has declared.

The federation will work through its state and local groups, following a plan outlined by Mrs. William F. Blackman of Orlando, Fla., chairman of its department of education. In each state, one typical county will be selected by the state chairman, with the assistance of the county school superintendent. The illiterates will be listed and a intensive campaign of education made to reach every one. State-wide surveys will follow.

"The importance of this great movement from the standpoint of happiness and prosperity of the people and the safety of the country cannot be estimated, yet it is entirely feasible," it was declared.

The club members in charge of the survey will conduct night classes, supervise neighborhood

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

R. H. Boyson, Boston, Mass.; David M. Hunt, Wickford, R. I.; Mrs. Beate M. Queney, Boston, Mass.; William F. Thorpe, Lake Forest, Ill.; Mrs. Emily M. Clark, Dover, N. H.; John W. Koerner, Patchogue, L. I.; Mrs. Mathilde Wulferding, Harpersfeld, Germany.

Miss Myrtle Scheeler, Wisconsin; Miss Beale Judd, Dowagiac, Mich.; Mrs. Annie M. Heitman, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Mary Overing, New York City; Mrs. Carl Luke, Boston, Mass.; August H. Meyer, Glen Head, L. I.; John W. Koerner, Patchogue, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hood, Newark, N. J.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Debate, "Resolved: That the Results of the Great War Have Tended Toward World Peace," Boston University, affirmative, vs. University of Sydney, N. S. W., Jacob Steiner Hall, 8:15.

Debate, "Resolved: That There is More to Be Feared Than Hoped For From Science," Harvard vs. Stanford, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, Harvard, 8:30.

One of a series of public lectures on "Electric Waves," by Prof. W. E. Eggers, Chaffee, auspices of the Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8.

Lecture, "Wild Animal Outposts," by William L. Finley of Portland, Ore., Boston City Club, 8.

Lecture, "The Art of the Netherlands," by Adrian Martin de Groot, Boston Public Library, 8.

Forty-first annual meeting of the Merchant Tailors of Boston, Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth St., Falmouth Street, Boston, 8.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, Copley-Plaza, dinner, 7.

Address by Miss Margaret Slattery, Boston Young Women's Christian Association, 97 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

Meeting of Foreign Missions Board of the Congregational Church, Park Street Church, 7:30.

Meeting of the Young Men's City Service Forum, Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., 8:30.

"Twelfth Night Revels," by the dramatic department of the Repertory Theatre Club, 264 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Theaters

H. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Edwards—The Ghost Train, 8:30.

 Reptory—"A Kiss for Cinderella," 8:15. || Edwards—"Princess Flavia," 8:15. |
| St. James—"Seven Heavens," 8:15. |
| Tremont—"Old Ironsides" (film), 2:15. |
| Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15. |

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5.

Artists' Club—Open daily, 10 to 5.

Through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 5. Admission free.

Admission free. Sculptures by Paul Manship.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Water colors by Robert Halliwell; drawings and lithographs by George W. Eggers.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Charles Rittiger.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by C. Frost White; old English sporting prints; etchings by Sears Gallagher.

R. C. Vose Gallery—Old masters.

Casson Gallery—Paintings by Harry L. Hoffman; lithographs by George Bellows.

Grace Home Gallery—Pastels by Dwight Williams; etchings by Carbonati; sculptures by Tofanani.

Copley Gallery—Paintings of the Southwest by A. Frederick Kleiminger; paintings by C. M. Cox.

Scherer Studios—Wood carvings by Robert Laurent; etchings and lithographs.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Opening of three-day district assembly, Metropolitan Girl Scouts, Newton

NAVY BILL TESTS ECONOMY POLICY OF MR. COOLIDGE

Funds for Three Cruisers
Regarded as "Irreducible
Minimum" in Budget

By FRIDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Coolidge economy is face to face with another critical test. Opposition to the President's naval program is the first formidable contest against his money-saving policy since the enactment of the soldiers' bonus. Like the bonus, the Coolidge naval plans have aroused the opposition of a bi-partisan group in both houses of Congress.

The prediction is freely hazarded that the Administration is confronted by the prospect of a defeat on the naval issue. Friends of preparedness at sea have counted their forces and say they will marshal majorities in both House and Senate against the Coolidge notion that "paper" cruisers will conserve the interests of national defense.

The White House scheme to "authorize," but not actually build, 10 new 10,000-ton light cruisers will encounter the most stubborn resistance. There will be no effort to force through appropriations for immediately commencing construction of 10 cruisers.

The Irreducible Minimum
But the irreducible minimum, around which contest will rage, is appropriations for beginning work on the three cruisers authorized by Congress in 1924 to be started not later than July 1, 1927. These call for initial funds of \$200,000 apiece.

President Coolidge thus far has not been moved by the agitation in and out of Congress on behalf of bringing up American cruiser strength to levels more nearly approaching those achieved by Great Britain and Japan since the Washington armament conference. He is actuated, by two major considerations.

First and foremost comes his devotion to the theory of federal economy, which has become the keystone in the arch of his political prestige. Mr. Coolidge is determined apparently to use the path of economy at all costs. He is evidently not to be diverted from that course either by imputations that he is endangering American security at sea or that he is succumbing to pacifism.

The Question of Defense
A recent White House observation, made in the President's name by his official spokesman, did not attract much public attention, but is causing considerable comment in Congress. Mr. Coolidge was represented as failing to understand why national defense appropriations arouse so much discussion from year to year.

The President considers that they are routine matters of government, which should not excite the country any more than other departmental expenditures. His spokesman conveyed the impression that the people ought to accept official provisions for the army and navy without questioning their wisdom. Members of Congress vigorously resent this view.

They hold the defense budget, which, with the exception of the postal service, calls for the heaviest expenditure of money, to be a matter in which the whole Nation has a right to take the liveliest interest. That is why numerous representatives and senators during the next few weeks will discuss it freely.

Attitude of Middle West
The theory that the states on both sides of the Mississippi, and lying roughly between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, being geographically remote from the dangers of foreign attack, are relatively unconcerned with national defense is strongly challenged by a member of Congress, who speaks for the most

populous commonwealth in the middle West—Henry R. Rathbone (R.), Representative-at-large from Illinois. "If Illinois is typical of the middle section of the United States, as I believe it is," said Mr. Rathbone, "the middle West is as sound on national defense as any part of the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard. We are not warlike in the corn belt, and our devotion to peace is deep and sincere. But we are firm believers in adequate safety on land, on sea and in the air."

"Because I am confident such is the sentiment of the people of Illinois, I shall vote in favor of appropriations for beginning at once the three 10,000-ton cruisers which Congress authorized three years ago. If we are to induce other naval powers to agree to a further limitation of armaments, we must have some leverage in hand. We had such leverage five years ago when we persuaded them to limit capital ships."

\$400,000 Fund for Cruisers
Asked in Tilson Proposal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (P).—A prospective amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, in theory in accord with the President's wishes but technically in variance, and designed as a compromise which its sponsor hoped would be agreeable to both groups, looms as the focal point in the cruiser building controversy.

The amendment, suggested by John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, the Republican floor leader, would appropriate a nominal sum, possibly \$400,000, with which the Navy could draw plans for the three cruisers and thus prevent lapse on next July 1 of congressional authority to build them.

Mr. Tilson, who discussed the matter with the President, said the Executive was not opposed to the change so long as it did not disturb the budget total. He pointed out that to win the complete approval of Mr. Coolidge it would be necessary to make a reduction somewhere in the Navy Bill equal to "be amount to the ships for the cruiser plans."

That the compromise is not acceptable to big navy men was indicated in the announced intention of Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, member of the naval committee, to offer an amendment to appropriate nearly \$10,000,000 for actual construction of the ships.

Although confident that his own amendment would be adopted, Mr. Britten declared acceptance of the compromise provision would constitute a victory for the navy bloc and "out of the administration."

Church Alliance Opposes
American Navy's Increase

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (P).—Increase of the navy will mark a "deep and grievous failure of spiritual possibilities in America," President Coolidge is told in an open letter signed by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the world alliance for international friendship through the churches and 50 other ministers and educators.

"The agitation now on foot in Congress," the letter reads, "to force a large increase in the naval program cannot fail to create among the nations of the world that mood of suspicion, uneasiness, and fear which gradually breeds the fatalistic thought that wars are inevitable."

ATLANTIC AIR FLIGHT
PARIS, Jan. 6 (P).—Clear around the Atlantic Ocean, skirting the shores of Europe, Africa and North and South America, is the flight being planned by two French military aviators. Their names are being kept secret. They expect to start the flight in the spring. The route chosen is from Paris to Dakar, in the French African colony of Senegal, thence across the sea to Rio Janeiro. After that they will fly to Buenos Aires, Panama, New York and back across the Atlantic to Paris.

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BRIAND SEEKS FOREIGN DEBATE

Threat to Force Public Dis-
cussion of His Policy
Causes Speculation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The alleged conflict between Raymond Poincaré and Aristide Briand, together with M. Briand's threat to force a public debate on foreign policy when Parliament assembles a week hence has caused considerable speculation. Some politicians even see the possibility of M. Briand upsetting the Poincaré Cabinet.

Obviously this would have incalculable consequences for the franc, and it is altogether incredible, after the almost disastrous experience in the first part of last year, when M. Briand was Premier, that anybody would wish to take the responsibility for stepping into M. Poincaré's place. Therefore these rumors can properly be dismissed.

Indeed M. Poincaré and M. Briand are on the friendliest terms and in the fullest accord. M. Briand certainly has shown annoyance, but it is against the other members of the Government. It is believed that his Locarno policy has been opposed secretly. For that reason M. Briand is desirous of bringing his policy before the Chamber and obliging his opponents to declare themselves.

It is a comprehensive attitude, but the Monitor correspondent understands first, that it is inaccurate to suppose there is any controversy between M. Briand and M. Poincaré; second, that nevertheless M. Poincaré will refuse to permit a public discussion which might break up the national union. It is true that the debates on the Locarno policy have been singularly few, incomplete and evasive, but there is no reason why suddenly an embarrassing debate should be found desirable.

It is improbable that M. Briand will insist. M. Poincaré takes up the position that while he is a strong partisan of a peace policy it is impossible to raise the question of evacuation of the Rhineland at the present moment, and altogether inadvisable to provoke ministerial complications. M. Briand is satisfactorily fulfilling his task, but it is also necessary that the Financial Minister carry his task to a successful conclusion.

GOOD-WILL FLYERS
STOP IN GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala (P).—For the second time since the take-off at San Antonio, Tex., on Dec. 21, the United States Army airmen have been forced to call a temporary halt to their 20,000-mile air jaunt over the Pan-American continent.

The New York flagship of the squadron, which consists of five amphibian machines, made a forced landing a few minutes after taking the air at the Aurora flying field here for the hop to San Salvador, and lost its landing gear. As a consequence, all the machines which returned here will remain at Guatemala City for a week or two until the repairs to the flagship can be made.

PARTY LEADERS ARE CONVINCED

(Continued from Page 1)

question has had a fair test in the political arena, whether it was dry Harding against wet Cox in the Nation, or dry Vic Donahay against wet Davis for Governor of Ohio, or dry Sackett against wet Stanley for Senator from Kentucky, the people have voted dry.

"Two years ago we had three national conventions and three national political platforms. Not one of them even considered a wet plank and all of them spoke of law enforcement as necessary and right."

Purpose of Meeting
"Gross and persistent violation of the prohibition laws" was the object of special concern of the committee, which met in annual convention here to lay the foundation for its 1927 educational campaign.

A message from its executive committee prepared for presentation to the meeting declared this year's drive would center around a far-reaching educational campaign, including platform appeals and newspaper publicity, with special attention directed to intensifying sentiment for law observance among young men and women of high school and university age.

The committee, which will close its meeting with a banquet tonight at which Seniors Borah of Idaho and Sheppard of Texas will be the principal speakers, was told by its executive committee that its work would be "upon the broad basis of an appeal for observance and enforcement of all laws."

The British public was praised for its aid in preventing rumrunning along American shores by Englishmen, and the late Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, memorialized as having influenced American public opinion for wholehearted law observance and enforcement "probably more than any other citizen."

PROPER DRESS NEEDED
ON RIO STREET CARS

RIO DE JANEIRO (P).—Correct attire is required of street car passengers here and the rule is rigidly enforced. Men must wear a collar and tie, and on the first class cars, a coat.

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RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$84,970,881.54
United States Securities	19,443,107.28
Loans, Discounts & Investments	276,637,769.44
Banking Houses	9,981,422.62
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	19,607,460.43
Accrued Interest Receivable	1,035,407.47
Total	\$411,676,048.78

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$20,000,000.00	
Surplus & Profits	24,307,188.95	\$44,307,188.95
Reserved for Dividend Payable January 3, 1927	800,000.00	
Reserved for Interest and Unearned Discount	1,856,858.23	
Deposits	308,665,989.24	
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	1,717,630.31	
Rediscouts and Federal Reserve Funds Purchased	13,000,000.00	
Acceptances Executed	20,034,404.70	
Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold	21,293,977.35	
Total	\$411,676,048.78	

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FASCISTI MUST BACK PREFECTS

Dictator's Policy Shown in
Circular Sent to Provin-
cial Officials

By Wireline

ROME, Jan. 6.—Benito Mussolini's circular to the prefects, which is published today, is a clear indication of the policy the Duce intends to pursue as Minister of the Interior, as well as a decisive intimation that public order must be respected by all citizens, whether Fascist or not.

Indeed, the Duce expects from the Fascist the strictest obedience to the prefects, who are the chief local representatives of state authority in the provinces, and trusts the prefects to act alone as the real representatives of the state in their respective spheres.

While the prefects should devote the greatest attention to preventing the activities of the Fascist régime from attacking the state, at the same time the Fascist should not interfere with the execution of the prefects' duties.

Prefects also are warned to prevent by all the means in their power demonstrations against the headquarters of foreign representatives, as well as reprisals similar to those which occurred lately.

This circular has been received with the greatest satisfaction in all quarters and the extremist Fascist journals express approval of Signor Mussolini's orders. It is hoped that his orders may be obeyed and that a real era of normalization may begin with the new year.

AIR TAXI SERVICE
IN EUROPE OR ASIA

By Wireline from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 6.—An air taxi service to anywhere in Europe or Asia is offered by the Air Taxi Limited, a company which has been formed here. A. H. Hope, the managing director, in a press interview said they were prepared to go any distance, but expected to be used more for short flights. He recently took a Birmingham business man more than 3000 miles in three days, in a little "Moth" light airplane, flying as far

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SENATE AUTHORITY IN GOULD CASE ARGUED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (P).—Arguments over the powers of the Senate under the Constitution to deal with its own membership were made today before the Senate elections subcommittee investigating bribery charges against Senator Gould (R.), Maine.

Senator Walsh (D), Montana, author of the resolution providing for the inquiry, contended that the Senate had the power under the Constitution to expel a Senator for any cause which it considered justified expulsion, and he cited numerous precedents to bear out his argument.

Counsel for Senator Gould contended the Senate was limited by the Constitution in its powers over its membership, and that in the Gould case it did not have the right to expel for an alleged offense committed long before his election, involving a railroad contract in Canada.

**YAKUTIA DECIDES TO
ADOPT PROHIBITION**

YAKUTSK, Rus., Jan. 6 (P).—Prohibition has been proclaimed in the vast autonomous republic of Yakutia, one of the ten autonomous republics within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The reason given by the government of Yakutia is that the people of the district are spending so much money for vodka that they are unable to pay their taxes.

(A dispatch from Moscow on Jan. 4 said that vodka drinking in Russia had become so great an evil that the commissariats of health, justice and the interior were jointly drawing up severe measures to repress it.)

PORTLAND COLLECTOR NAMED
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (P).—Frank M. Hume, of Houlton, Me., was nominated today collector of customs at Portland, Me.

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INSTALLMENT SALE CAUTION ADVISED BY CHICAGO BANKER

Question of Overbuilding Also Raised by Mr. Traylor,
Though Forecasting Continuance of Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Remarks on the consequences of real estate booms, Melvin A. Traylor, president of the American Bankers' Association, raised the question as to whether there was overbuilding here and throughout the United States. Mr. Traylor, who is president of the First National Bank of this city, spoke before a large gathering of Chicago's business leaders assembled under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Traylor spoke of the decline in character of credit that had followed extension of installment buying. "It has greatly depreciated from what it was three or four years ago," he said, illustrating by reference to automobile installment sales. Formerly an automobile could be bought on time only after examination of the would-be purchaser's means and assurance he was so situated that he could meet his payments. Mr. Traylor explained: "Now," he observed, "I am afraid anyone who can get enough money to make the down payment can get a car."

The result was that people with secure credit who used to buy the low-priced cars are now acquiring the higher-priced ones and others who formerly would have been refused were buying the cheaper machines. The American Bankers' Association president said he would not sell on installments to anyone today

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NEW CITY HALL AT WALTHAM MARKS 100 YEARS OF GROWTH

Dedication Exercises Tonight Just Century Since Original Town Hall Was Opened—Cost Complete, \$325,000—Located on Common

WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 6 (Special)—Dedication of the \$325,000 three-story City Hall at the north-eastern portion of the Common, will take place tonight at 8 p. m., just 100 years to a day since similar exercises were held over the original town hall, which was dedicated Jan. 6, 1827.

The Rev. Francis E. Webster will give the invocation, and three silk flags will be given and accepted as follows: National, presented by Samuel E. Clarke, commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic; State, by Mrs. Amanda Wheeler, president of the Women's Relief Corps, both to be accepted by Alexander R. Smith Jr., president of the City Council; City, by Capt. John E. Branch, on behalf of the United Spanish War Veterans and the Waltham Post of the American Legion, to be accepted by Edmund A. Broe, a Councilor. John M. Gibbs, Judge of the Eastern Middlesex District Court of Waltham, will deliver an oration, and the Rev. Peter J. Walsh will give the benediction. Richard Steele, city clerk, heads the ushers at the reception.

Waltham was incorporated as a town in 1778, receiving its city charter in 1834, when the town hall became a city hall. Waltham, famous for its watch factories and cotton mills, was first part of Watertown when Massachusetts was still a colony. The City Hall is the seventh public structure, the other six being schools, of a civic building program begun last year. Three of the schools are still under construction.

The first sod for the present building, which is of Georgian period architecture and is finished in Indiana limestone on the exterior, was turned Oct. 1, 1925, and the cornerstone was laid Dec. 18 of the same year. Already the building, which is 345,000 cubic feet in volume and which houses all the city departments except the school, fire, police and water, is being used for carrying on the city's business, the various departments having moved in Nov. 26 last. The cost of the building, including \$30,000, plus \$20,000 for extras, but \$35,000 within the estimated budget.

External Arrangements

The principal entrance facing north is on Main street, the east side of the building is bounded by Elm Street, and the other two sides overlook the Common. There are three medallions in polychrome terra cotta, the coats-of-arms of Waltham, the State and the Nation, and the entrance in the central pavilion, and on the two pediments at the corners of the front roof are stone-carved figures of the eagle, the national bird, and the beaver, associated with Waltham's early history and the settlement of Beaver Brook.

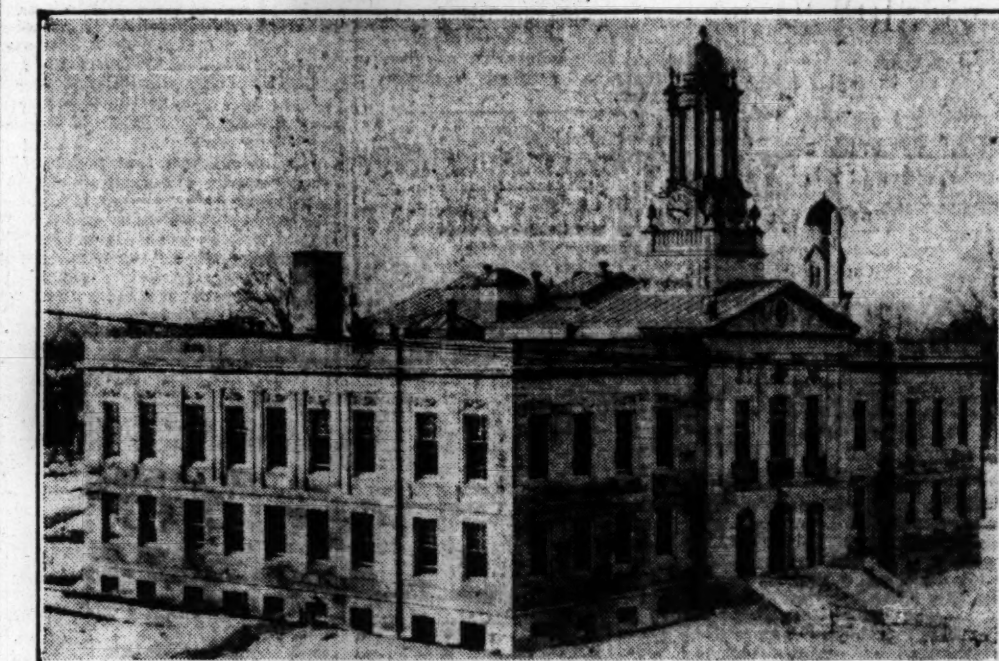
There is also a white tower with clock and a golden dome lighted at night, while the central roof is covered with copper, quite unusual in this section of the country, according to one of the architects of the firm of Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, 9 Park Street, who said it was used principally because of its permanency and secondly, because it was vivid green and would be visible a long distance.

The southern exposure fronts on the Common and there is a balcony on the second-floor level from which Henry F. Beal, Mayor, will address public gatherings. Another feature

of the fireproof building is its polling booth which was so planned as to have voters enter at the east wing and leave by the western doors, thereby eliminating congestion.

Interior Arrangements
On the first floor are the treasurer's and auditor's offices and that of the Public Works Department, including the chief engineer, assistant and district superintendents, storage vaults for plans, and draft room, which extends down into the basement; superintendent of buildings and plumbing inspectors. In the basement is the

Home of Waltham's Lawmakers and Civic Executives



CITY HALL, KEY TO CITY'S BUILDING PROGRAM
The New Structure Is of the Georgian Period of Architecture, Finished Outside in Indiana Limestone. The Original Town Hall Was Dedicated Jan. 6, 1827, Just 100 Years Ago. So That the Exercises for the Modern Building Held

milks inspector's laboratory and boiler room, registrar of voters, and recreational division.

As one ascends to the second floor, on the landing he is confronted by a marble tablet, which bears a brief history of the city of Waltham and of the building.

On the second floor are the Mayor's public and private offices, the city solicitor, assessor, city clerk, purchasing department, conference room, library, one of the unique features of which is shelves on which is to be held a continuous exhibit of interest to the public on some current subject, such as the technique of water supply, fire control, and other timely topics; the council chamber, off of which are rooms separated by two colonnades, in which the public may sit at hearings without interfering with the councilors.

The interior is finished in marble, stone, and decorated plaster, the floors of the lobby and principal corridors being finished in cloisonné terrazzo, and the woodwork being of Mexican mahogany.

'Grinds' Volunteer to Help 'Wabblers'

Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Ready to "Throw a Line" to Weaker Students

Approximately 30 members of Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard have volunteered to "throw a line"—and, mirabile dictu, free of charge—to undergraduates facing the mid-year examinations, a fortnight hence with some subtle feeling that they may not make as good a showing as standards for marking require.

The Phi Beta Kappa men do not call what they are about to give "tutoring." They call it "information in an advisory capacity." But either way it is likely to transform many a mark that might have been a D into a C plus or a B, if not, forsooth, into a resplendent A.

In discussing the plan, which is

FERRY SERVICE CHANGE URGED

Believed Rerouting to South Boston Would Relieve Congestion

Rerouting the South Ferry from Atlantic Avenue to South Boston to facilitate transportation from East Boston transatlantic wharves to the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany Railroad freight yards, as well as to relieve traffic congestion in Atlantic Avenue, is proposed by the Boston City Planning Board in a communication to Mayor Nichols, which he is considering today. The Mayor also referred the proposed plan for change of the ferry terminal to John E. Carty, division engineer of the bridge

The plan, which was approved by the board, is to build a new pier at the projected Pier 3 of the New Haven Railroad near the Commonwealth Pier. It is explained in the report that the North Ferry, to which important improvements are being made, will have ample capacity to care for the traffic now carried by lines under their present capacity.

Increased Fares Advocated

Increased ferry fares on the proposed route are advised as a means of defraying the interest and principal involved in building the new slips and landing in South Boston. At the same time the planning board points out that the gasoline, wear, labor and time savings would amount to \$1 a load per truck bound for South Boston and that such a result would warrant the charging of increased fares. In the aggregate, would pay for the improvement. The board's statement says of this feature:

"The present ferry traffic is about 3000 to 3500 vehicles per day. Assuming an average increase of 40 cents per vehicle, the increased revenue would amount to \$600 per day or \$180,000 per year (300 days). This is the equivalent of 6 per cent interest on \$3,000,000. With the cost of new landing and viaduct estimated at about \$500,000, carrying charges of 6 per cent would be \$300,000 a year, leaving a net increase over and above such charges of \$90,000 a year."

Study of Ferry Lines

The board relates to the Mayor results of a study made of the use of the ferry lines for transportation, especially that made of the South Ferry for carrying merchandise from East Boston steamship wharves to the railroads for shipment west. The board says that transportation study shows a substantial part of the ferry traffic originates in South Boston from the food, furniture, and manufacturing. The trucking service to and from South and East Boston, as the South Ferry is now routed, adds materially to the traffic problem, a serious one, in Atlantic Avenue. The change of routing of the ferry would take all this truck traffic from the avenue.

It is told Mayor Nichols that representatives of marketing, trucking, manufacturing and railroad interests who were consulted by investigators in the planning board were all found to be favorable to the proposition. It is added that the alleviation of Atlantic Avenue traffic would have a tendency to relieve traffic conditions generally in downtown Boston.

CHelsea's New Mayor Begins to Economize

John J. Whalen, newly-inducted Mayor of Chelsea, following his promised program to reorganize the Chelsea municipal service, discharged from office yesterday 14 employees in the building inspector's office. One of those to go was Patrick J. Quigley, father of Lawrence P. Quigley, Mayor Whalen's immediate predecessor. The discharged men reported for duty, and said they will demand public hearings on their removal.

Mayor Whalen said the city will save \$22,850 through the discharge of the 14 men. He said other departments are to be reorganized, and asked Stephen H. Prowse, superintendent of buildings, to furnish a list of employees who may be spared without loss to the service.

B. & M. TIME-TABLE REVISION ANNOUNCED

Portland Division Schedule Shows Improved Service

A time-table change, with minor adjustments intended to improve service at several points on the Portland division, is announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad today. The new schedules are effective Monday.

The Western (shore) and eastern (inland) routes between North Berwick and Portland, it is stated, will be operated hereafter as a double-track line with eastbound trains using the shore route, and westbound trains, excepting those scheduled to stop at Kennebunk, using the inland route, between Alfred Road, 1 1/4 miles west of Biddeford, and North Berwick. A new crossover has been installed at the former point.

The object of this rearrangement is explained as a simplification of operations, under which both the eastern and western division lines between North Berwick and Portland will be continued, and all present stops maintained. The train leaving Boston for Portland at 7:40 p. m. will stop at the Biddeford western, instead of the Biddeford eastern station.

The principal improvements in service involved in the other changes affect Beverly, Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, and several stations intermediate to Boston, together with a new train at Malden.

JAPAN SOCIETY HONORS MR. COX

Named Honorary Consul for Boston—Active Season Is Outlined

Appointment of Channing H. Cox, formerly governor of Massachusetts and a vice-president of the First National Bank, as Honorary Japanese Consul in this city, was made known at the dinner conference of the Japan Society of Boston last night at the Twentieth Century Club. He succeeds Edwin S. Webster.

Further steps were taken by the society at its meeting to promote greater friendship and good feeling between the 75 Japanese students in Boston colleges, prominent traveling Japanese and Japanese business men.

To carry on this work, a special committee with Miss Jessie Dexter as chairman was appointed as an important part of whose duties will be to facilitate inquiry and research into American institutions and methods by Japanese students authorized to study them.

Mrs. Cox, a former acting chairman of the society, presided and led the discussion on fellowship. Officers of the society, the governing board and the advisory committee were present, besides members of various committees active in the society's work.

The objects of the meeting were to develop fellowship among those interested and among Japanese students and residents of Boston; to formulate a policy for the organization; to plan a program; and stimulate committee activity generally. A question period was a feature of the meeting, and introduced an interesting and classifying discussion of many Japanese social and international policies.

The discussion of policy and program was led by Courtney Crocker, chairman of the membership committee, and John K. Allen brought forward ways of stimulating committee activities.

John Lincoln Deering, as chairman of the committee, discussed the outlook for the coming year. The officers of the society are: Edward L. Gulick, president; Mrs. Everett O. Flisk, vice-president; George T. Wupper, secretary; J. McSweeney, treasurer. The advisory council includes: W. Cameron Forbes, the Rev. Harry Levi, Dr. Taiji Mashima, Mrs. Lucia T. Ames Mead, J. B. Miller, the Rev. E. Talmadge Reed, John H. Stoddard, Rev. George Alexander Strong, Prof. James H. Woods.

BOSTON BOY SCOUTS PLAN WINTER CARNIVAL

As the culmination of a busy season in Camp Storror, the new out-of-doors center for the Boston Boy Scout Council in Dover, a winter carnival is to be held there on Saturday, Jan. 15, in which it is anticipated that several hundred Boy Scouts of Greater Boston will participate. Arthur L. Gemme, camp director for the Boston Boy Scout Council, will be in charge.

The carnival of fancy skating also will be arranged, and there will be a hockey game between Charlestown Scouts and any team of Scouts which may answer the challenge they have issued to the Boston Council. The game will be refereed by a former professional hockey player in the International League. An archery contest will come next, on a 65-yard range. Another feature will be a hatchet-throwing contest, in which Scout leaders will hurl the hatchet in a stump 36 feet away, so that the hatchet will turn over in the air every 12 feet.

FORMER MAYOR HONORED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—Joseph H. Gainer, former Mayor of Providence, who left the office Jan. 1 after 14 years of continuous service, was presented with a loving cup and purse of more than \$2500 in gold at a dinner at the Providence Biltmore here last night. More than 500 persons, lawyers, business men, politicians, educators and clergymen attended.

TO SING COWBOY SONGS

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 6 (Special)—"The Songs of the American Cowboy" will be the subject of a lecture to be given this evening at Billings Hall by Oscar J. Fox, chorale leader of the University of Texas. The lecture will be supplemented by examples sung by Eric Harker of New York. Mr. Fox collaborated with John Lomax in songs of the American cowboys, and has provided piano accompaniment for the melodies.

Vermont's Early History Told by Attorney-General Sargent

Romantic Struggle of Pioneers to Achieve Statehood Sketched at Opening of State's Sesquicentennial Celebration of Its Independence

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 5 (AP)—Vermont opened the celebration of the sesquicentennial of its independence last night with an address here by John Garibaldi Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, and a native of Ludlow.

The romantic story of the struggle by a hardy population of pioneers to achieve statehood from among contending claims in New Hampshire, New York and the British was sketched by Mr. Sargent. He went back to 1761, when Vermont was a wilderness with only seven towns, six of which were clustered along the Connecticut River and the only road was military route cut by General Lord Amherst. A population of "intense individualists" distinguished it from its neighbors but politically it was known as the New Hampshire grants and under that provincial government.

Alienated Territory

Recalling the first act which alienated the territory from the British power, the demand that the colonists must buy over lands once granted them, Mr. Sargent said: "While I am aware that by historians the controversy over the title of the land is regarded as the one great cause of the state's independence of Vermont, it cannot escape the feeling that something deeper in the being, the genius and customs of the people on the grants was of at least equal force and potency in bringing on that event."

Mr. Sargent's remarks conflicted with both New Hampshire and the former State yielding the territory to the latter, but without the New York authority that ended by ability to transfer Vermont's allegiance. It was during this time that the election of the speaker and clerk followed the organization of the first real assembly, and constitutional government was finally under way.

GOV. BREWSTER WOULD CUT TAX

(Continued from Page 1)

weary of his materialistic hanks and is seeking for the haven of spiritual perception which served as a refuge for his forefathers in the wilderness and the storm. Maine may yet be privileged to be the state in the eastern sky to which the wanderers from their materialistic morass.

"One glimpsing the destiny of America cannot think that Maine will fall. The path of the pioneer is not easy but the granite hills and coast of Maine have bred individuals who rejoice in following the path of the pioneer. Maine was wrested from the forest by men who glimpsed a vision of things outside this earth. Upon the farms and in the little villages of Maine are still bequeathed men and women who are animated by faith in a power above the flesh. Each morning of this session you will reverently pause and ask the guidance of that power in the performance of your task."

"America is growing acutely conscious that the annals of civilization are strewn with the wreckage of great nations which have perished when they gave up their belief in God. It is our privilege for a season to see that Maine shall continue to stand in the Nation as one who has chosen the better part."

HIGHWAY BUILDERS CONVENE

Approximately 1000 state highway builders, contractors and equipment dealers were present at the fifth annual dinner of the New England Road Builders' Association held in the Copley-Plaza last night. Mayor Nichols was present.

fences and drives the cattle into the fields and do every mischief they can think of."

It was to the aid of Vermont, abandoned by New Hampshire and assailed by New York, that Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys sprang.

"Green Mountain Mob"

Two years before the State had cast off ties with the old country, Aaron and Seth Warner had volunteered their services of what Tories disdainfully called the "Green Mountain Mob" to the Continental Congress. A year before a general convention of the State had voted to assist Boston against the British blockades as late as April, 1775, the colonists still relied on the "justice of his gracious majesty."

The capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point by the Green Mountain boys was one of the earliest direct blows at British dominion and in the following year the general convention assembled their services of what Tories disdainfully called the "Green Mountain Mob" to the Continental Congress. A year before a general convention of the State had voted to assist Boston against the British blockades as late as April, 1775, the colonists still relied on the "justice of his gracious majesty."

On Jan. 15, 1777 the new state was formally declared under the name of the Republic of New Hampshire, and gave way to Vermont.

The Attorney-General recounted the familiar story of the rallying of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts militia and the final downfall of Burgoyne at the battles of Benning and Red Bank.

With the dissipation of British power in the north, the harried Vermonters returned to their farms and peaceful occupations. In 1778 the call went out from the old convention for a general assembly at Windsor. The election of a speaker and clerk followed the organization of the first real assembly, and constitutional government was finally under way.

BILL SEEKS EXTENT OF WATER PROJECT

Measure Puts \$50,000,000 Cost Limit on Swift River

Definition of the proposed extent of the Swift River Reservoir project and fixing of its cost at not more than \$50,000,000, was contained in a bill filed by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, of which David B. Kenison is chairman, with the clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday.

The bill provides that the waters of Swift River and of Beaver Brook, a tributary of Ware River, be diverted into the Wachusett Reservoir by extension of the tunnel of aqueduct between the reservoir and Ware River at or near Coldbrook.

Under the bill the natural flow of Swift River shall not be diminished to an extent which will decrease the flow of the river into the millpond of the Otis Company in the village of Bondville in the town of Belchertown, more than 30,000,000 gallons a day. Claims must be filed within six months, the bill reads.

The towns of Enfield, Prescott and Greenfield would be abolished by the bill. In the annexation of towns this bill largely follows the Goodnow bill of 1903. The reservoir would hold 30,000,000 gallons when completed.

RECIPROCITY CLUB TO MEET

"What the Year Holds for You" is the subject of an address to be given by the Rev. Dr. Percy D. Edrop of Belmont at the regular monthly meeting of the Reciprocity Club of America, Boston Section, to be held in the Hotel Westminster next Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. A musical trio will also provide entertainment.

BANK DEPOSITS SHOW INCREASE

Springfield Statistics Indicate Sound Financial Conditions

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6 (Special)—Evidence that this city is in a good financial condition is afforded by statistics relative to bank deposits and loans and post-office receipts in the year recently closed.

Three savings institutions showed a combined increase of \$4,720,000 in deposits for the year 1926, compared with \$4,320,000 for the year 1925. The increase in deposits of all Springfield banks increased in the year by \$6,873,312.

Real estate loans on the books of the banks the last day of the year 1926 amounted to \$2,617,915 more than on the corresponding day of 1925, this being exclusive of business done by co-operative banks.

The post office shows an increase of gross receipts for the year 1926 amounting to \$27,000. The moving of several second-class publications to other cities is chiefly responsible for the failure to show a greater increase in postal receipts.

CHURCH GROUP URGES COURT NEGOTIATIONS

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches today made public its approval of the resolution of the committee on international relations, which follows: "The Massachusetts Federation of Churches reaffirms its support of the adhesion of the United States of America to the Permanent Court of International Justice; and urges continued negotiations with the other signatory powers until mutually satisfactory terms can be found by which America may become a signatory to the court."

A similar resolution was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting Nov. 5, which in substance had been transmitted to the 150 denominational delegates in advance. The situation since has been carefully considered by two committees, resulting in the action now made public.

PARK SQUARE REALTORS MEET

W. J. McDonald, Boston realtor who has been a leading figure in the development of the Park Square section of Boston, was host to a group of associate realtors yesterday at a luncheon which marked the opening of his new headquarters in the Metropolitan Theater building. Mr. McDonald's new offices occupy the entire top floor of the building which overlooks the Park Square and downtown district.

MUSIC

Charles Naegele

Charles Naegele, pianist, gave a recital at Jordan Hall last evening. He divided his program into conventional groupings, beginning with Bach, Handel and some seventeenth and eighteenth century harpsichordists. Chopin filled the central part of the evening's music, and a miscellany of moderns were choice for conclusion.

The numerous and distinguished audience, which assembled to hear Mr. Naegele plainly took much pleasure in his performance. Enthusiastic applause resulting in encores bore witness to the player's success. Mr. Naegele is possessed of a clean-cut style of musical presentation. In understanding his music architecturally as well as melodically. He shades his tonal values easily and smoothly. A light, agile dexterity resides in his playing as well as does a carefully controlled restraint. He understands, as well, the value of color and shading in his playing. In all his chosen music he displays a certain authoritative manner which proceeds from the performance only of those who know clearly their aim and purpose.

Mr. Naegele, while he held his program to conventional bounds, still showed himself by no means averse to the unusual. The harpsichord music he had assorted is little known and it held a grace and charm which he emphasized. Although he made little attempt to imitate the pianoforte to the pungent tones of the older instrument, he managed successfully to reproduce the effect of the old music. The trills and light runs were crystal pure in their brilliant transparency. They were as agile as the light metallic trills we associate with the harpsichordists and clavierists of another day. They were as fleet as fluent technique could make them. Each of the pieces is brief but favorable, while Mr. Naegele, while he held his program to conventional bounds, still showed himself by no means averse to the unusual. The harpsichord music he had assorted is little known and it held a grace and charm which he emphasized. 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DRASTIC REFORMS FOR STATE ARE URGED BY GOV. FULLER

(Continued from Page 1)

fairly and with due regard to the taxing public.

"The tendency of pensions is to destroy the spirit of self-reliance which ought to be encouraged rather than deviated.

"The notion becomes broadcast that the Government must be appealed to in every real or imaginary emergency. No public treasury has been devised in all history that could support such a theory. Public pensions, pensioners after being retired, are competing in various industries with the very men who as taxpayers are helping to pay their pensions."

On Public Utilities

On the subject of public utilities, Governor Fuller said:

"Gas and electric companies in this Commonwealth are receiving earnings which, in many instances, seem excessive. While stockholders should receive a fair return on their investments and the public should be able to purchase gas and electricity at fair prices."

"When the consumer is compelled to pay rates for gas or electricity which result in excessive dividends to the stockholder, he is being treated unfairly and is entitled to relief at the hands of the Commonwealth."

The Governor quoted dividend figures of a number of companies over the last four years in illustration of what he considers excessive public utility returns. Electric companies averaged 50 per cent in Milford, 23 per cent in Quincy, 21 per cent in Worcester, 19 per cent in Cambridge, and 16 per cent in Attleboro. Gas companies showed an average of 20 per cent in Milford, 21 1/2 per cent in Williamstown, and 14 per cent in Cambridge. Combined gas and electric companies showed 22 per cent in Charlestown and 20 per cent in Lynn.

Governor Fuller conceded that these rates were quoted on par, while in a number of cases more than par was actually invested through stock purchases at a premium, but he asserted they demonstrate nevertheless that the rates of some companies are too high.

Would Investigate Rates

As a remedy he recommended that the Department of Public Utilities should be empowered to investigate upon its own initiative, as well as upon complaints, the rates charged for gas and electricity, and after hearing in mind the public interest, to make such recommendations as it finds them unreasonable.

The Governor believes that in practice the present provision for complaints by mayors or selectmen or groups of 20 customers cannot be relied upon to bring all the cases before the commission which it should consider. He pointed out that in regard to other utilities the department has authority to open inquiries on its own motion.

"The Department of Public Utilities," he said, "should be responsible to the public for establishing and maintaining reasonable rates. They should require reports and be able to analyze them so that they can secure a proper relationship between returns to the stockholder and charges to the consumer, always bearing in mind that the consumer has not been afforded that best protection which can be given to any consumer, namely, competition for his patronage."

Monopoly of Utilities

The advantage of this competition has been denied him by giving utility companies a monopoly. Therefore the responsibility rests heavily upon some public body to see to it that he is fairly treated.

"Is it not surprising that all of our public service companies have not learned the lesson that the interests of the company can be best served by meeting the confidence and good will of the public? The experience of the railroads has proven that."

The Governor pointed out that the prosperous condition of Massachusetts gas and electric companies made them attractive to financial interests outside the State, "who seem tempted to acquire control of them through holding companies."

"If control of these companies," he said, "should pass to outside interests, we might face a situation in which persons over whom we have no control had the power to do lasting injury to these public utilities and to the public who use them. Already the control of our telephones is in a foreign corporation. I recommend legislation to meet this situation."

He advised that this legislation should apply to both foreign and domestic holding corporations.

The Elevated Problem

"Undoubtedly the problems presenting for the greatest difficulty are those growing out of the Boston Elevated Railway," continued the Governor. "It is the duty of the Legislature to secure for the public the proper consideration in the settlement of this question. Two things are obvious. First, suitable transportation for the metropolitan section, of which Boston is the center, is vital to the prosperity of the Commonwealth. Second, transportation must be secured with the smallest possible expense to the public in fares and taxes consistent with good service, proper upkeep, needed extensions and improvements and a fair return to the capital invested."

"I suggest for your consideration legislation continuing the present public control of the Elevated for a period sufficient to effect a substantial decrease in dividends and interest."

"The assurances necessary to obtain these concessions in the return to be paid on capital can be given without actually involving the treasury of the Commonwealth in the least or binding the public trustees to do more than to keep fares at a proper rate."

The Matter of Taxes

Touching upon subjects related to the tax rates, Governor Fuller recalled the fact that during the last two years the State has paid off \$1,200,000 of old liabilities and has a balance in the treasury.

"If the revenue in the next two years," he said, "is equal to that of the last two, and if the expenses of government are kept down to the level of \$1,200,000 which can be devoted to public improvements or used to reduce taxation."

"I wish this money might be used to reduce taxes," he said, but pointed out that some state institutions are in need of new buildings, and added that he believed the method of paying for new structures as they are built is preferable to bond issues. He recommended that the building program be carried out within the present \$12,000,000 state tax.

"It behooves us to be alert and to make every reasonable effort to retain our industries," the Governor said. "No additional burdens should be placed upon industry. We do not care to lower our labor standards to meet those of the South."

He recommended further consideration of the tax on the value of a gallon with a corresponding reduction in the present registration fees.

"In municipal affairs he urged adequate provision for the auditing of municipal accounts, clarification of the city budget law, and extension of the debt limit statute to include Boston."

Urges Forest Development

Recommendations as to state economies were made to the effect that the Nautical Training School be abolished, the expenditures for gypsy moth elimination be curtailed, and that no more land be acquired for tree planting but that attention be centered upon forestry development on the lands already held.

The Chief Executive made three recommendations as to reorganization of state departments. The first is the consolidation of the Department of Agriculture, the second is the separation of the Department of Banking and Insurance into two departments. The third is the reduction of the number of associate commissioners of public works to two instead of four and the consolidation of the divisions of highways and of waterways.

The Governor strongly advised the Legislature to submit to the voters the question of public works to be decided rather than annual sessions.

For Strict Law Enforcement

Raising the subject of the need for greater respect for law, Governor Fuller said:

"I urge the strict enforcement of all our laws—every one of them—enforcement without apology and without regard to the status of the offender for those who are opposed to their enforcement."

"We need all along the line to give that support to law enforcement officials that comes from law observance on the part of people who know that they ought to do but now fail to do it."

Among possible improvements in judicial procedure he submitted proposals that prosecuting attorneys should be permitted to comment on the failure of a defendant to appear for trial and that the power of granting reprieves from court sentences during appeals or other hearings be vested in the courts instead of the Governor. He advised that members of the Legislature should be forbidden to appear as counsel before State commissions or boards.

Says Women Elevate Politics

Governor Fuller commented that the participation of women in politics "has bettered conditions and is a guarantee of a higher standard of the administration of the State's affairs," that "the tone of politics has been improved and the effort has been to make politics attractive to women, not repulsive." He then added, "A corrupt practice act with teeth in it and real penalties should be enacted."

"If the demand for the East Boston bridge is a representative of widely held public opinion," he said, "then it would appear to me that it should be sponsored by the Mayor of Boston and other representatives of the districts served in addition to the representatives of the people who are interested in it in a financial way. If this bridge or tunnel, as the case may be, is necessary, then I believe it should have the aid of the credit of the cities or counties or political subdivisions that are served by it, which would reduce the carrying charges very materially."

"It would appear to me sufficiently unfortunate that a community had to pay for the bridge by tolls without making the tolls any larger than is absolutely necessary."

Other recommendations included proposals for strengthening the "blue sky" law on sale of securities, for raising the standards for admission to the practice of law and of medicine, for carrying on public health work, for supporting fire prevention work, for prohibiting the sale of worthless agricultural seeds, and for making effective the work of the division of animal husbandry to assure pure milk supplies.

FULLER CHILDREN SEND ROSES TO 'DAD'

Mr. Allen's Daughter Did Too—Many Other Tributes

Baskets of flowers and telegrams poured into the Governor's office today from individuals and organizations alike.

Among the first flowers received was a large basket of pink roses from the Governor from his four children, Lydia, Mary, Alvan Jr., and Peter.

This telegram was received from former Governor John L. Bates:

"Regret I cannot attend inauguration today. Accept my hearty congratulations and best wishes."

Lieut. Gov. Frank G. Allen received many floral tributes also. His daughter, Miss Mary Allen, was unable to attend the inauguration ceremony, but shortly before the lieutenant-governor left for the House of Representatives a large basket of red roses was received from Miss Allen with the words "To Dad" written on a small card.

Councilor James Powers of Boston, the only Democratic member of the new Executive Council, received several floral tributes.

The Governor's office, as well as that of the Lieutenant-Governor, was filled with baskets of flowers.

Decorators' New Head

GEORGE H. FISHER
President, Massachusetts Society of Master Painters and Decorators.

PAINTERS URGED TO BETTER WORK

Craftsmen's Group Hears Plea for Use of Present Opportunities

The necessity for the master painter and decorator to realize the possibilities for success which lie in his own community, and to make the most of them by adhering to the common laws of business, was stressed by Fred W. Janvrin, who addressed the morning session of the Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts in Horticultural Hall today.

In outlining "The Master Painters' Opportunity," Mr. Janvrin said that the fundamentals of the industry could not be avoided and that no artist could stand still from day to day. "If you have not recorded some amount of progress at the end of the year," the speaker said, "you have fallen back in your business."

Establishment of confidence among the painter's clientele is the only sure way of achieving success, he explained in pointing out the need for the painter to make the utmost of whatever his own community offered. Mr. Janvrin extolled the excellent work accomplished by members of the society, whom he declared were equal to any of their craft in the whole country.

Unfinished business was completed at a session following Mr. Janvrin's address, after which the newly chosen officers were installed. George H. Fisher of Wollaston, first vice-president, was elected president of the organization for the ensuing year. The new president is also a member of the society's board of trustees. William A. Houston of Lawrence, a former president, was chosen first vice-president, and Gordon P. Marshall, second vice-president. Chester F. Hobart of Brookline is the first member elected to the new office which combines the duties of secretary and treasurer.

As official delegates to the national convention in Milwaukee in February, Ivory H. Morse of Hyde Park, a former president of the Massachusetts society, has been chosen. Mr. Fisher will attend the convention as an unofficial representative. The convention will end this evening with a banquet to be tendered by Albert D. Howlett of Boston, retiring president, in Horticultural Hall.

GUESTS OF FULLERS AT INAUGURATION

Mr. Wells and Mr. Hull Also Have Guests

The following were guests with Mrs. Fuller in the Speaker's gallery at the inauguration of Governor Fuller:

Flora A. Fuller, the Governor's mother; Mrs. O. L. Halsey, the Governor's sister; Lydia, Mary, Alvan Jr., and Peter Fuller, the Governor and Mrs. Fuller's children; Miss Madden, the children's nurse; Mrs. C. F. Sylvester, Miss Mary Allen, Mrs. John C. Hull, Mrs. Frederick W. Cook, Mrs. William S. Youngman, Mrs. Jay R. Benton, Mrs. Arthur K. Reading, Mrs. Francis Aldrich, Mrs. Pehr G. Holmes, Miss Grace Aldrich, Mrs. Mark M. Duff, Mrs. Chester I. Campbell, Mrs. Henry L. Boutwell, Mrs. Charles L. Burritt, Mrs. Preston Brown, Mrs. Philip Andrews, Mrs. J. C. Drake, Mrs. Sadie L. Shulman, Mrs. William M. Butler, Mrs. Morgan Butler, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Mrs. B. L. Young, Mrs. Julia Morse, Mrs. G. Frank Davenport, and Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols.

The following also were the Governor's guests at the inauguration: Mrs. W. M. Pratt, Mrs. E. W. Wallow, Mrs. Theodore L. Storer, Mrs. H. Z. London, Mrs. D. B. Wesson, Mrs. Elliot Wadsworth, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. W. W. Luffkin, Mrs. Schofield, Miss Laura Jones, Mrs. F. B. Hall, Mrs. W. G. Dwight, Mrs. E. W. Hale, Mrs. J. H. Lefevre, Mrs. G. H. Faxon, Miss A. I. Bigelow, Mrs. N. Habbler, Mrs. H. P. Williams, Mrs. H. P. Ballard, Mrs. Albert Pierce, Mrs. C. H. Innes, E. O. Witman, Mrs. Joseph Wiggins, Mrs. Percy Long, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, Alexander H. Burritt, Mrs. William H. Brennan, Mrs. Ralph Bauer, Mrs. Charles A. Crosby, the Rev. Father Joseph Neagle, G. F. Davenport, Mrs. W. L. Reed, Mrs. W. Q. Roselle, Miss M. C. Donovan, Mrs. Roy A. Metter, Mrs. M. M. Carroll, Mrs. A. Davenport and Mrs. Anna Yantis.

Wellington Wells, president of the Senate, had as his guests Dr. John Bapst Blake of Boston and Joseph A. Mahoney, judge-advocate of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

W. B. Johnson of Portland, Me., was the guest of Speaker John C. Hall, his brother-in-law.

GIFTS TO STATE HEADS

An unusual feature of the inauguration of Governor Fuller today was the presentation of gold fountain pens to Governor Fuller and Lieutenant-Governor Allen by Wellington Wells, president of the Senate.

The Governor's office, as well as that of the Lieutenant-Governor, was filled with baskets of flowers.

VERMONT SEATS NEW GOVERNOR

John E. Weeks in Inaugural Address Outlines Work to Be Accomplished

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 6 (P)—An outline of the work to be accomplished during his two years in office was presented to the General Assembly here today in the inaugural address of John E. Weeks as Governor of the State.

"Practical aid in agriculture, advancement of the educational advantages, particularly in the rural districts, the adoption of a definite policy for highway development, improvement of our state institutions and responsible stewardship of our state lands, reforestation of waste lands, and increased publicity for the scenic beauties and superior advantages of Vermont," was the summation of the new Governor.

He called attention to the ever-increasing problem of automobile traffic with its requirement of paved roads, and as a tentative plan for financing suggested adding 1 cent to the present 2-cent gasoline tax or a direct state tax of not over 10 cents on the dollar of the grand lists of the State.

In his farewell message to the General Assembly, Gov. Franklin S. Billings urged a tax on exported electrical power.

"In my inaugural message," he said, "I recommended a tax on hydroelectric properties. By most skillful lobbying this was made an unpopular measure. I have somewhat changed my views but I do think that all electric current generated in the State and going out of the State should be taxed; otherwise the people of the State are giving away to private or corporate interests a valuable asset."

Leading Congregational women from all over the Atlantic states gathered at 12:15 p. m. today for a special luncheon in the new banquet hall of the Hotel Bellevue, given by the Women's Board of Missions to the corporate members of their group and to missionaries home on furlough, or retired. More than 150 women were present.

The meeting was the last official luncheon of the women's board in its original organization, for at a meeting to be held in the Park Street Church tonight will be consummated the union of this board and two other powerful sister boards from California and Illinois, with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mrs. Everett E. Kent, vice-president of the women's board and chairman of the board of directors, presided, while Mrs. John F. Thompson of the Western Maine branch, came from Portland to act as toastmaster. Miss Amy Welcher of Hartford, Conn., replied to the toast "Our Missionaries." Miss Welcher was a member of the delegation to India and Ceylon conducted last year by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, president of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and has just returned from an extended visit in India.

MOVIE TESTS BEING WATCHED

(Continued from Page 1)

The Junior High School, upon the prospect provided by such a plan for practical education in his own school. Mr. Carr said he felt that, while films would be exceedingly unlikely ever to do away with text book instruction, films would provide a form of instruction at once graphic and in keeping with the interests of youth today. He pointed out that obviously such films would always be accompanied by an appropriate text but that films, so accompanied, could doubtless be made to take the place, for instance, of certain supplementary sets of history books now included as a matter of fact in the equipment of modern schools.

Mr. Carr thought that it was a fact of definite promise for education that the films of the present and forward looking standard which have been set for the basis of selection for the practical working out of the plan. Projection at the schools will be by means of a portable projector recently developed and, in the case of the Junior High School, the spacious school library will be darkened by means of opaque curtains and students will attend the showings of films bearing on selected subjects under the same plan which now directs their usual classroom attendance.

BERKELEY DIVINITY SCHOOL TO BE MOVED

Will Occupy Site Near Yale at New Haven

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (P)—Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Conn., is to be removed to New Haven, Conn., to a site close to Yale University, Henry Goddard Leach, chairman of the Berkeley Associates, announced last night.

In making the announcement, at a dinner in honor of the Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, chaplain to King George of England, Mr. Leach said: "In many years the trustees have had in mind that the school ought to be established in New Haven, in close proximity to Yale. They felt this would not only be a gain for the school but for the church at large. The authorities at Yale University have approved the proposal and have generously made it felt that Berkeley might make real contribution to the life of the university."

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY CALLS SAMUEL T. DANA

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 6 (P)—Samuel T. Dana, for three years director of the northeastern forest experiment station with headquarters at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here, has been named provisional dean of the new school of forestry at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Dana is a graduate of the Yale school of forestry, and was at one time forest commissioner in the State of Maine. He is president of the American Forestry Association and represented the United States at the World Forestry Congress in Rome last April.

MR. BUSHNELL TAKES OATH

Robert T. Bushnell, district attorney of Middlesex County, and his four assistants took oath yesterday after holding a brief reception in the courthouse in Cambridge. Arthur K. Reading, retiring district attorney and Attorney-General-Elect of Massachusetts, presided at the taking of the oath by Mr. Bushnell before Governor Fuller at the State House, and later in Cambridge.

Mission Merger Delegate

MRS. EVERETT E. KENT
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Women's Board of Missions.

MISSION WOMEN GIVE LUNCHEON

Honor Corporate Members, and Workers, on Eve of Consolidation

Leading Congregational women from all over the Atlantic states gathered at 12:15 p. m. today for a special luncheon in the new banquet hall of the Hotel Bellevue, given by the Women's Board of Missions to the corporate members of their group and to missionaries home on furlough, or retired. More than 150 women were present.

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UNITED FRUIT HEAD DEFINES PROGRESS

Forget Past, Go Ahead, Victor M. Cutter Tells New England

"All New England needs to do to better itself commercially," Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Company, and president of the New England Export Club of the Chamber of Commerce, told 500 at an assembly luncheon of the Chamber this noon, "is to wipe off the barnacles of tradition and incuriosity of custom; to visualize its opportunities and let its knowledge of past accomplishments serve as an inspiration for the future."

"New England should again vigorously seek new markets; increase its foreign trade, and through merchandising methods make its quality goods again known throughout the entire world," the speaker added. Mr. Cutter spoke in place of E. F. Albee of the Keith-Albee interests, who was unable to be present.

He was optimistic regarding opportunities awaiting New England in building up foreign trade, although he saw no expansion of European business, while passing six months overseas. He stressed the opportunities for development in countries in Asia and Africa, and especially South America, and urged that Boston secure control of the American Republic line of steamships plying between the United States and South America, under the control of the United States Shipping Board. He praised the efforts already taken in this direction by Boston.

WESTERN FLOUR TRAIN IS ON WAY TO BOSTON

Possibilities of a substantial increase in the all-rail shipment of flour to Boston from western cities are seen as a result of successful completion of plans by the Boston & Maine Railroad in starting the first through trainload of flour from cities as far west as the Missouri since the World War.

The train, consisting of 40 cars, is scheduled to leave Omaha, Neb., tomorrow with a consignment for the Walter E. Fuller Company of Boston, and is scheduled to arrive here next Wednesday. The train will be watched at every junction and efforts made to expedite its movement. Periodical telegraphic communication will be maintained with the consignees to advise them regarding the progress of the flour special. The consignment will be distributed by the Fuller Company to 26 cities throughout New England.

DEAN POUND DENIES NEBRASKA REPORTS

Roscoe Pound, Carter professor of general jurisprudence and dean of the faculty of law at Harvard, today telegraphed the Omaha News that he would not accept the presidency of any institution. This was in answer to reports from Lincoln, Neb., that he was being discussed as a possible successor to Chancellor Samuel Avery, head of the University of Nebraska, whose resignation takes effect Sept. 1.

Dean Pound was formerly head of the law school at the Nebraska university, but resigned that position to become a professor of law at Harvard in 1910. He was elevated to his present post of dean in 1916.

DINNER TO TOWN MANAGERS PLANNED

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 6 (Special)—An additional feature for the Second Biennial Institute of Municipal Affairs, to be held in Montpelier Jan. 12 and 13 under the auspices of the Norwich University Bureau of Municipal Affairs, is being arranged by Prof. K. R. B. Flint, director of the bureau. This will take the form of a dinner and round-table discussion to which all town and city managers in Vermont will be invited. It will be the only closed meeting of the institute. The four principal sessions will be open to the public.

LEGION CONFERENCE PLANNED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6 (P)—A New England conference of leaders in various departments of the American Legion will be held here Jan. 12 and 13. A banquet and theater party will be held the first day, and the second day will be devoted to the meeting of the various committees and a general gathering.

NEW BANDS OF MERCY TOTAL 1111 IN MONTH

That the public is being educated to kindness to animals is shown by the report of 1111 new Bands of Mercy organized during December by the American Humane Education Society of Boston. These Bands were widely scattered from Massachusetts to Syria, a large number being formed in the Southern states.

During the month the officers of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. traveled 8513 miles, investigated 701 cases, examined 4275 animals, made 24 prosecutions resulting in 23 convictions, and took 53 horses from work in the stockyards and abated 1025 offenders inspected 45,541 animals.

Million Dollar Rug at Museum

Persian "Emperor's Carpet," 11 Feet by 25 Feet, Lent by Victor Behar, London

A Persian rug, 11 feet by 25 feet and valued at approximately \$1,000,000 is on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, lent temporarily by Victor Behar of London who brought it to the United States recently purposing that it should be shown in as many museums as possible as an example of the splendor achieved by the rugmakers of mid-eighteenth century Persia.

The rug, known as "The Emperor's Carpet," bears an inscription in Persian. From a French translation, which has not been verified by officers of the Boston Museum, an English translation has been made. The inscription apparently embodies an invocation to the beauty of nature, which is in turn related, and flows into a salutation to the King of Empires, ending somewhat like this: "May you be great and illustrious to Eternity."

The rug belongs, probably, to the reign of the Shah Faramas. An almost exact duplicate is in the Vienna Museum. Once the rug here was in the Imperial Austrian collection. It is supposed to have been the property of three emperors of Persia, and a gift from Peter the Great of Russia to Leopold of Austria. Mr. Behar purchased the rug from the Austrian Government. It has been shown at the Musée des Arts Decoratifs in Paris.

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Mrs. Everett E. Kent, vice-president of the women's board and chairman of the board of directors, presided, while Mrs. John F. Thompson of the Western Maine branch, came from Portland to act as toastmaster. Miss Amy Welcher of Hartford, Conn., replied to the toast "Our Missionaries." Miss Welcher was a member of the delegation to India and Ceylon conducted last year by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, president of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and has just returned from an extended visit in India.

UNITED FRUIT HEAD DEFINES PROGRESS

Forget Past, Go Ahead, Victor M. Cutter Tells New England

"All New England needs to do to better itself commercially," Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Company, and president of the New England Export Club of the Chamber of Commerce, told 500 at an assembly luncheon of the Chamber this noon, "is to wipe off the barnacles of tradition and incuriosity of custom; to visualize its opportunities and let its knowledge of past accomplishments serve as an inspiration for the future."

"New England should again vigorously seek new markets; increase its foreign trade, and through merchandising methods make its quality goods again known throughout the entire world," the speaker added. Mr. Cutter spoke in place of E. F. Albee of the Keith-Albee interests, who was unable to be present.

He was optimistic regarding opportunities awaiting New England in building up foreign trade, although he saw no expansion of European business, while passing six months overseas. He stressed the opportunities for development in countries in Asia and Africa, and especially South America, and urged that Boston secure control of the American Republic line of steamships plying between the United States and South America, under the control of the United States Shipping Board. He praised the efforts already taken in this direction by Boston.

WESTERN FLOUR TRAIN IS ON WAY TO BOSTON

Possibilities of a substantial increase in the all-rail shipment of flour to Boston from western cities are seen as a result of successful completion of plans by the Boston & Maine Railroad in starting the first through trainload of flour from cities as far west as the Missouri since the World War.

The train, consisting of 40 cars, is scheduled to leave Omaha, Neb., tomorrow with a consignment for the Walter E. Fuller Company of Boston, and is scheduled to arrive here next Wednesday. The train will be watched at every junction and efforts made to expedite its movement. Periodical telegraphic communication will be maintained with the consignees to advise them regarding the progress of the flour special. The consignment will be distributed by the Fuller Company to 26 cities throughout New England.

DEAN POUND DENIES NEBRASKA REPORTS

Roscoe Pound, Carter professor of general jurisprudence and dean of the faculty of law at Harvard, today telegraphed the Omaha News that he would not accept the presidency of any institution. This was in answer to reports from Lincoln, Neb., that he was being discussed as a possible successor to Chancellor Samuel Avery, head of the University of Nebraska, whose resignation takes effect Sept. 1.

Dean Pound was formerly head of the law school at the Nebraska university, but resigned that position to become a professor of law at Harvard in 1910. He was elevated to his present post of dean in 1916.

DINNER TO TOWN MANAGERS PLANNED

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 6 (Special)—An additional feature for the Second Biennial Institute of Municipal Affairs, to be held in Montpelier Jan. 12 and 13 under the auspices of the Norwich University Bureau of Municipal Affairs, is being arranged by Prof. K. R. B. Flint, director of the bureau. This will take the form of a dinner and round-table discussion to which all town and city managers in Vermont will be invited. It will be the only closed meeting of the institute. The four principal sessions will be open to the public.

LEGION CONFERENCE PLANNED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6 (P)—A New England conference of leaders in various departments of the American Legion will be held here Jan. 12 and 13. A banquet and theater party will be held the first day, and the second day will be devoted to the meeting of the various committees and a general gathering.

NEW BANDS OF MERCY TOTAL 1111 IN MONTH

That the public is being educated to kindness to animals is shown by the report of 1111 new Bands of Mercy organized during December by the American Humane Education Society of Boston. These

RADIO

HOME-BUILT 36-INCH CONE NOW POSSIBLE

Instructions for Assembling
Special Units Given
in Detail

Herbert Stanger's articles on a home-built cone speaker last year aroused a great deal of reader interest. With a thorough engineering training, Mr. Stanger has the art of giving constructive work points by point, in logical order, so that he was our natural choice to write about the new three-foot cone assembly. This is the first of two articles on the Penn speaker kit.

By HERBERT T. STANGER

In summing up the progress made in radio receiving set design during the year 1926, a great deal must be said regarding the advance in the attainment of better loudspeaker reproduction. With the steady improvement in radio-cast programs, augmented by the appearance of leading artists before the microphone, the public has demanded a better tonal quality. Simultaneously, interest in long distance reception, with the usual dissatisfaction which accompanies it, has to a very large extent decreased.

Realizing this, engineers have concentrated their effort toward improving tone quality with the result that the last barrier to substantially perfect reproduction seems to have been overcome with the introduction of the cone type of speaker. For the first time the tone of the piano has been reproduced so that it really sounds like a piano, the bass drum can be heard as brass band as well as the high notes of the piccolo. Where, last spring, there were a half dozen manufacturers making the cone type of speaker, today one finds dozens, with new ones constantly coming up on the horizon.

After considerable laboratory and research work leading acoustic engineers agree that the three-foot cone is capable of reproducing the audible range of tone vibration in a manner which cannot be obtained by the smaller sizes of cone speakers. This in itself marks a decided advance toward perfect reproduction. To understand why this is so the cone must be considered a vibrating diaphragm having numerous resonant points along its surface. These vibrations start from the center and radiate from it along the cone's surface. That portion nearest to the center is resonant to the higher sound frequencies.

As we travel out from the center we find the resonant region of the lower frequencies, with the lowest notes appearing at the periphery of the cone. It is, therefore, quite evident that a three-foot cone will reproduce the lower notes of an orchestra where a smaller size cone

Layout for Front Cone

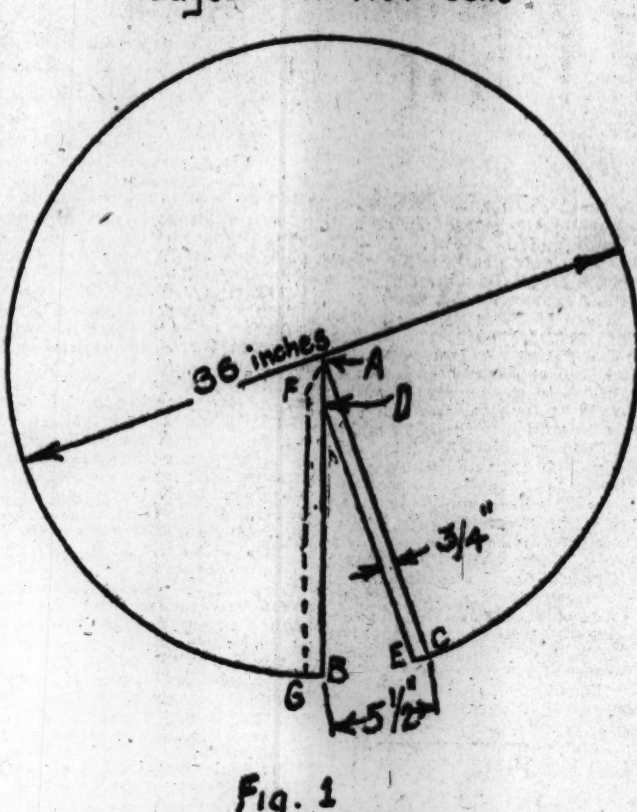


Fig. 1

would have a tendency to eliminate them.

Many persons have the erroneous impression that the volume of sound produced is in direct proportion to its size. Such is not the case. The three-foot cone was primarily designed and intended to improve tone quality. This it succeeds in doing. Once having heard a three-foot cone speaker operated in connection with a properly constructed audio-frequency amplifier, the listener will hardly be content until he possesses one. The present high prices have undoubtedly placed the three-foot cone beyond the reach of a great many individuals, but there have appeared lately on the market the available parts, procurable from the Penn Radio Sales Company of New York City.

At the cost of approximately \$15 a three-foot cone can be constructed. As pointed out by this concern, one of the chief factors making the cone speaker unit so expensive is the excessive shipping charges necessarily involved. This is unusually large because of the speaker's great bulk and light weight for its size. Considerable care must be exercised in packing it in a properly constructed container to insure its safe delivery. In constructing one's own, this and other similar expenses can be saved.

Important Factors
The unit which is used, the material from which you make the cone, and the cement appear to be the three most important items. The Penn cone speaker unit is one used in the construction of the speaker described in this article and for which the drawings have been made. This Penn unit is quite unusual in its construction. It has a very short driving rod, which operates through a brass sleeve and does not extend beyond the cone. The advantage is quite obvious, for it makes the unit strong and durable and not subject to damage should the nose of the cone be accidentally struck. The Penn unit appears to operate equally well with any of the tubes on the market today. This is especially true in regard to power tubes. Another feature is the ability to adjust it to any receiver so that it operates as well as the audio of the set permits.

The material used for the cone is called "Fon-O-Tex." This material has been especially developed for cone-type speakers and is practically without a grain. It seems to have the quality of resonating with about the same degree of amplification at all frequencies. Since this material is not expensive it perhaps would hardly be necessary to say that the use of substitutes, such as cover paper or parchment, would only give inferior results.

The cement to be used must be tough, flexible, waterproof, and quick drying. Ambroid cement, which is a celluloid base product, possesses these qualities, and here again it is the same material used by the leading manufacturers of cone speakers. One word of caution in connection with the use of this Ambroid cement, it dries very rapidly so that you must work quickly and surely. A five-ounce can is sufficient to build this three-foot cone speaker complete.

Making Front Cone
Lay one of the 36" square sheets of Alhambra Fon-O-Tex on some flat surface, such as a large table or smooth floor. Locate the center by drawing diagonals from corner to corner. From this center A, draw a 36" diameter circle. (See Figure 1.) Since a compass capable of accomplishing this is rarely to be found among the tools of an average radio experimenter, the constructor will have to exercise his ingenuity in order to accomplish this by some other means.

The writer used a piece of round bone bar of sufficient length, so that the sharp point of a pencil and the point of a brad, inserted respectively through small loops, made at each end, with the aid of round nose pliers, would be exactly 36" apart. The point of the brad became the center of the circle, while the pencil described the circumference. The loops, of course, had to be remade several times before the exact size of the circle was obtained. Emphasis cannot be laid too strongly on the fact that considerable care should be exercised in drawing these circles to conform to the dimensions given, for much depends upon the accuracy in their final assembly.

After drawing the 36" circle, mark the center plainly with a pencil so that it can be readily found again. With a sharp shears cut out this circle. Next, examine the face of the paper. You will notice some streaks darker than the rest of the surface running all in one direction. From the center of the circle A (See Fig-

ure 1) draw a straight line in the direction of these streaks to the circumference at B. Locate point C, which is 5 1/4" away from B, and draw line A C. Next, draw line D E parallel to A C, but 3/4" distant from A. Using the shears again, cut along the line A B from B to the center, A, and along the line D E from E to D. You will now have cut out a wedge-shaped piece.

The area between the line A C and D E will serve as a flap. Cement this flap with Ambroid. The next step is to form the cone by making line A B and A C coincide. The edge of the cemented flap D E will then assume the position of the dotted line F G. Before cementing, however, punch out an 1/4" hole at the exact center of the circle. Remove the nose piece from the speaker unit. This releases two brass disks. Cement the larger of the two disks to the inside of the cone at the apex.

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7:30 p. m.—Raleigh Quintet. 8:00 p. m.—Musical program. 11—Philbrick's Younger Orchestra.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (282 Meters)
9 p. m.—Classical. 10—Scottish Rite organ. 10:30—Dance program.

WOW, Chicago, Ill. (215 Meters)
8 p. m.—Stage program. organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (244 Meters)
8:30 to 11 p. m.—Dance orchestra; mixed quartet; popular singers.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (244 Meters)
10:10 to 11 p. m.—Show Boat program. WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (244 Meters)
8 p. m.—Stage program. 9:30—La France Orchestra. 11:15—Special Frolic program.

KNOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
8 p. m.—Stimulating String Quartet and soloists. 9:30—Scottish program. 10:15 to 11 p. m.—Dance program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
KOA, Denver, Colo. (222 Meters)
8 p. m.—Sterling Municipal Band.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
CNBY, Vancouver, B. C. (231 Meters)
8 p. m.—Organ recital. 9—Vocal studio program. 10—Belmont dance music.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—Stage program. 9:30—Dance music. 10:30 to 12—"Hoot Owl."

KPD, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—DX. 8 to 12—Dance program.

KMX, Hollywood, Calif. (237 Meters)
8 p. m.—Feature program. 9—Courtship program. 10—Dance program. 11—Dus Arnheim's orchestra.

KMTB, Hollywood, Calif. (478 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance program. 9—String quartet. 10 to 12—Dance program.

KWJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Children's period. 7:30—Scripture reading. 8—Musical program.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (222 Meters)
8 p. m.—Long Beach Municipal Band. 9—Courtship program. 10—Dance program.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (214 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert program.

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IN THE Austrian Alps, one summer, a party of Americans climbed a mountain. They had been told that half way up they would find the ruins of an old castle and get a good view. The ruins were reached, but before inspecting them, the climbers, hot and tired, stopped to rest on a bench. Just then, a quaint little figure stepped out of an opening, which might well have been the portal of the one-time castle.

At first sight the long skirt reaching to her bare feet, the hair drawn in a tight knot on the back of her head and the mature, serious expression of her face gave the impression of a little, old woman; but as she approached, asking, with a pretty curtsy, whether she might bring the ladies a cup of cold water, it was very evident that it was a child of about 12 years of age who was proffering that, which was most gratefully accepted.

From a bucket and with a tin cup, Gretl served her guests and as she stood and watched them enjoy the refreshing drink she told about the hut in the ruins. She had always lived there with grandmother, father, mother and many little brothers and sisters. When the snow was not too deep, the children could go to school in the valley; but almost all winter long there was so much snow that it was hard to go up and down the mountain and nobody came to see them—not even on Christmas!

Gretl's eyes were brimming as she said: "Always I pray that when Christmas comes there will be no snow. But my brother and sisters, they do not pray any more, they say, 'What is the use? It always snows.' But I never stop praying, for grandmother says we must never give up hope."

The Americans returned to their own country, but long before Christmas they remembered that little Gretl was waiting. A large box filled with good things for the whole family on the mountain was sent to the mayor of the little town with the request that an effort be made to deliver it in time for Christmas.

It was very gratifying to receive a letter some weeks later, stating that the postmaster, inspired by the loving thought of the Americans, had climbed the mountain in a snowstorm the day before Christmas and left the box, disappearing before he was seen.

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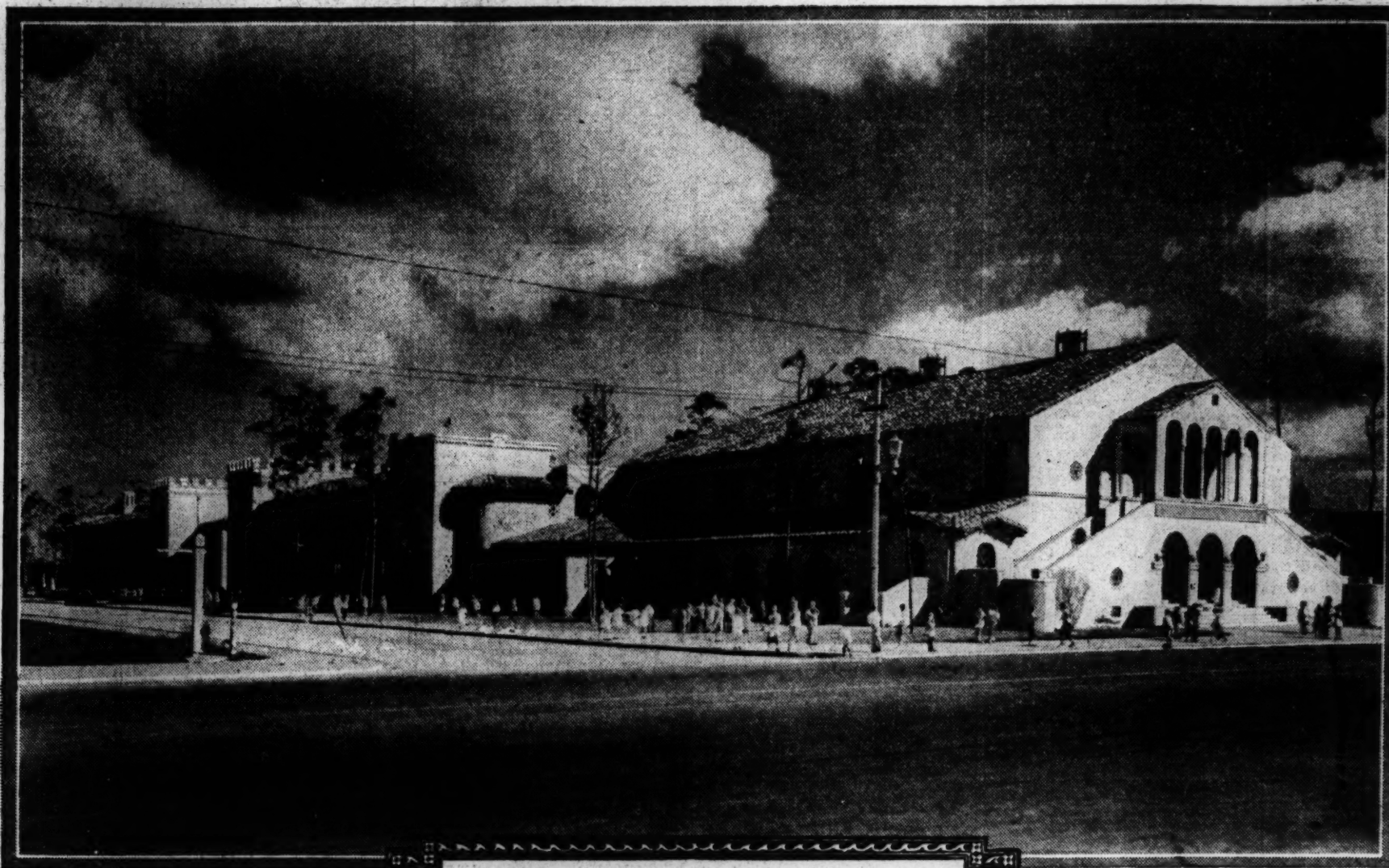
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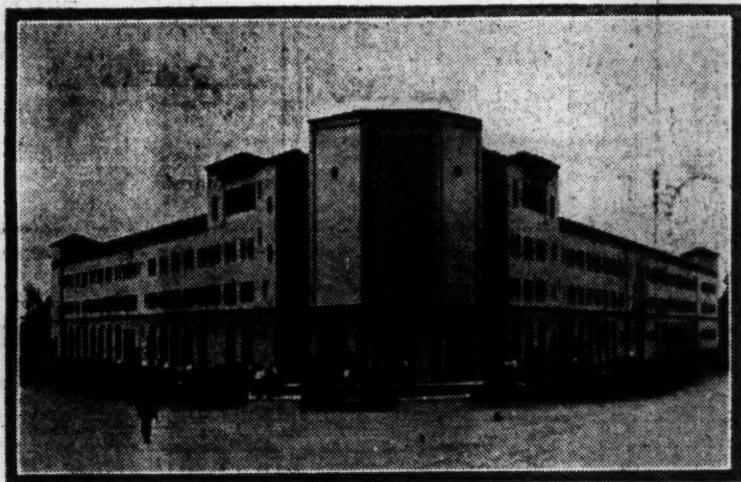


CORAL GABLES

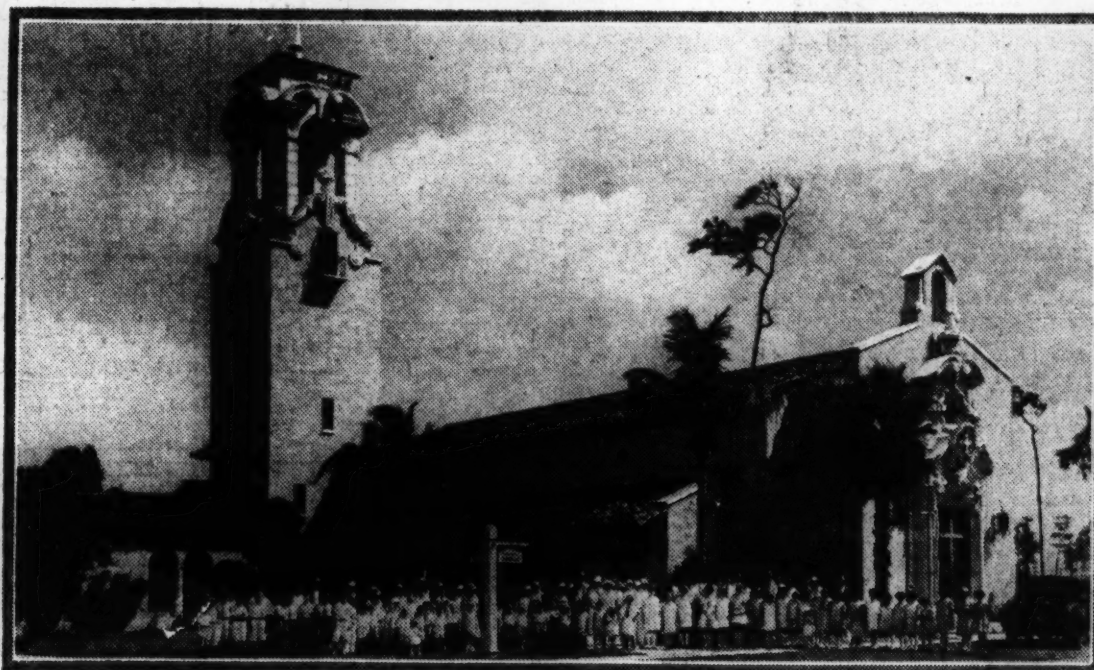
The Miami Riviera

GEORGE E. MERRICK

This is a portion of Coral Gables' Elementary School system. The five artistic units in this group are so designed that classrooms can be thrown wide open to the warm sunshine and fresh air. Constantly increasing enrolments are causing the construction of new elementary and high school units each year in Coral Gables. Photograph November 1, 1926.



This is the first building completed for the University of Miami in Coral Gables. The University opened October 15, 1926. Within its student body of 980 are organized all of the many student activities which go with modern university life and culture. Photograph November 1, 1926.



The Congregational community church, November 1, 1926. There are eight church congregations in Coral Gables.



This is the new building of the Coco-Plum Woman's Club, now being completed at an approximate cost of \$100,000. Nineteen social, civic and cultural organizations are active in Coral Gables. Photograph November 1, 1926.

WHILE your sons and daughters spend the winter school months in steam-heated classrooms, 3133 sun-browned children in Coral Gables are pursuing their studies in classrooms wide open to the sunshine and warmth of the only American Tropics. Outside of study hours, while your sons and daughters brave the chill rigors of wintry winds, of alternate freezings and thaws, the children in Coral Gables are growing sturdy in summer sunshine—in the swimming pools, tennis courts and playing fields.

You can escape winter without cheating your children—send them to school in Coral Gables. There are nine educational institutions, from kindergarten to university, where your children can secure instruction under the guidance of educators of the highest academic standing and experience. Here you and your children will find congenial friends from your own home state, for Coral Gables' population is a veritable cross-section of American citizenship. More than thirty states are represented among the newcomers whose sons and daughters are this year for the first time numbered among the school population of Coral Gables.

Among the private schools in Coral Gables are several of renown. These include the Coral Gables Military Academy, whose popularity has required the doubling of its facilities and the Montmare School for Girls, a branch of the school of the same name of Lake Placid, N. Y.

The Coral Gables Elementary Schools are considered the finest in Dade

County. On its 15-acre campus the first three buildings of the Ponce de Leon High School group are completed and in use. Four more are planned. The excellence of these public schools is well indicated by their growth; 657 new pupils are enrolled this year who were registered elsewhere last term. 281 of these are from other states. In the high school alone are over 100 newcomers from northern states.

The new University of Miami, opened on October 15th, has long been planned as a great educational center for southern United States and Latin America. Already 980 students are enrolled. A faculty of distinction has been further enriched through the good will of America's great universities. Several have loaned this new seat of learning some of their foremost educators.

All winter long in Coral Gables you can enjoy golf, swimming, tennis, boating, riding, racing, and the charming dances and social functions of the country clubs with only the palms and tropic skies overhead. Here are social and cultural as well as physical enjoyment—and your children can pursue their studies in a land of warmth and sunshine.

There is a wide range of accommodations and prices in hotels, apartments and homes. For further information, write direct to Dept. B. M. 2, Coral Gables Corporation, Coral Gables, Florida. Your nearest railroad or steamship agent will welcome your consulting him.

THE HOME FORUM

The Art and Ethics of Letter-Writing

MY UNFITNESS to discourse improvingly upon this topic may as well be admitted before it is discovered. With chagrin and self-abasement I admit it: my errors of omission in correspondence have been as the sands of the sea in number. Although I have had some practice in the art of letter-writing, and have shown, perhaps—or so, at least, my faithful friends have been pleased to say—some little skill, in the ethics of that gentle art I have been lamentably wanting. And so it may be sheer presumption on my part to say or write anything upon this exacting topic.

Let me reveal the depth of my depravity at once. There was a time when I kept the half-dozen letters I had not yet answered in a neat little bundle on my desk, thinking to remind myself thereby of social obligations as yet unfulfilled. Time passed, and the bundle grew until I was forced to relegate it to a special pigeonhole. Very soon it required four or five pigeonholes, then a drawer, and finally a large box. Well, today that bundle reposes in the huge cavern underneath my window seat. There lie the letters of yesterday. If I should take a stick and probe clear to the bottom of the pile and fish up two or three of those letters, yellowed by time and damp, I should scarcely recognize the names of the men and women, not to mention the boys and girls, who wrote them. "Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume, labantur anni!" And if I should be overcome by the sudden whim to answer one of them, how would mine ancient friend rub his eyes when he came to my signature and exclaimed: "Who in the world can this fellow be?"

Such conduct is certainly not ethical. It would be sufficient to disqualify me entirely for discussing my present subject. If it were not for one extenuating circumstance, which is this: I am one of the most enthusiastic receivers of letters imaginable; it is only in the answering part that I come short. No one, I feel confident, can expect the morning postman more eagerly than I do, or see his coming from farther away, or fret and fume more impatiently while he wastes time by his inconsequential visits to the neighbors' houses, or greet him more radiantly halfway down the walk, or jerk the advertisements and the tradesmen's bills more summarily into the wastebasket while singling out the one true letter he has brought. And when it comes to the consumption of that letter, there too I am shine, for you will not find anywhere a more delighted or sympathetic audience of one than I am. But the trouble is that no one ever gets any credit for these merely passive and appreciative phases of the art. Not by receiving letters eagerly, reading them joyously, remembering them thankfully, and saving them everlastingly for anyone who epistolary commendation, but only by answering them. So far as approval is concerned, my talents are as good as lost.

But now that I come to think of it,

there is another consideration which makes it not quite ridiculous that I should be holding forth on this topic. I mean that although I have never been able to maintain an extended correspondence myself, I have always felt a deep and wistful respect for those who can. This seems to me a special gift, like any other kind of genius. My observation does not indicate that it is wholly a mark of superior intelligence, for one of the most brilliant friends I have ever had never answers a letter under any circumstances; the utmost to be expected from him is a ten-word telegram. No, there is something mysterious about the way some people manage to answer letters, at which I marvel from afar off.

Now and then I allow myself to think that I should have made a better showing as a correspondent in the old Roman days when an epistle was considered a rather serious affair, before which one was likely to roll up his mental sleeves. A man did not get out his tablets and stylus and dig away in the wax for half a day and then call up a slave to run fifty miles over hill and dale with the result of his labors unless he thought he had something to say. Accordingly, we find in the letters of Cicero to Atticus, for all their brevity and caprice, always some turn of thought, or at least of phrase, that makes them worth what they cost. In every epistle of Seneca to Lucilius, not to mention his longer efforts, there is a solid core of meaning. But perhaps no correspondent has ever written under more favorable auspices than Francis Petrarch, whose choice Latin and beautiful hand made his letters such valuable booty that every one he sent out had to run the gauntlet of all the handbills in the Italian Alps. At least, that was his own modest conviction. It stands to reason that a man will write his very best when he expects, and secretly hopes, that his lines to a private friend will be purloined on the way, sold to the highest bidder, widely copied, and perhaps published to the world. Petrarch's Familiar Letters show what can be done under such stimulating circumstances.

Sometimes it seems to me, I say, that I might have done better in those old days, and that I am actually a good letter-writer whose lines have fallen to him in a world of note-fetters. The fact is that I have no "small-talk," either for the tongue or the letter. It is to me either a complete rendering of my thought and mood at the moment or else it is nothing, and might as well not be written. Thus I freely admit the justice of the complaint once brought against me by the most beloved of my many letter correspondents, that I can hardly sit down to write a letter without attempting a book.

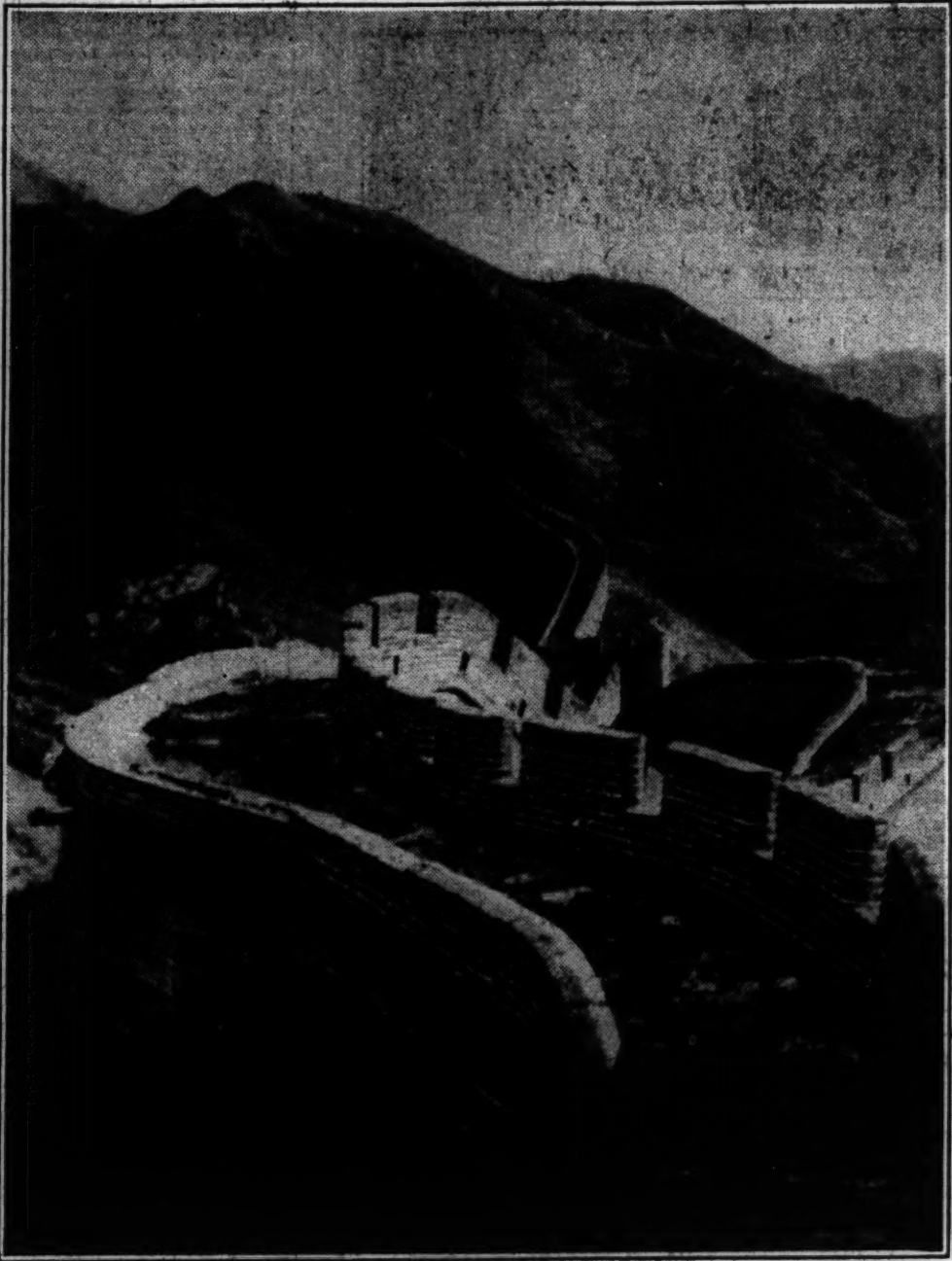
I have never seen this interesting fact observed, that letters have deteriorated into notes during that very period in which the machinery of correspondence has been brought almost to perfection. Never has there been a better example of progress in the apparatus balanced by retrogression in the product. Cicero's wax tablets have given place to the typewriter and dictaphone, and the work of his deep-lunged slave is now done by railroad and steamboat. But do we write better letters than his?

No doubt it is true that the great age of letter-writing in England, which fell during the middle fifty years of the eighteenth century, was made possible by the reforms of the postal service under Queen Anne, but the conditions even in those years were very primitive in comparison with ours. All the supreme masters of the art had laid down their pens before the innovations of Sir Rowland Hill gave England, in the year 1840, a mail system like that of today. But of them were too early to avail themselves even of Palmer's mail-coaches, which enabled one to get an answer from Edinburgh in one week. Did they write better than we because they wrote more laboriously, and at longer intervals?

The most amazing correspondent on record, and the one who fills me with deepest respect, is Richardson's Clarissa Harlowe, who wrote in the dark ages of the English postal service, long before Macnamara, little do we think what difficulties she overcame when we read her smooth-running and voluminous epistles today. She wrote every one of them, presumably, on a single sheet of paper, and she used no envelope because any doubling of the paper would have ruined the post. At the minimum, she wrote on some twenty cents of our money. Her missives were intrusted to coaches that traveled seven miles per hour in summer and five in winter, or when these seemed intolerably slow, she sent her letters by her own riding horse. And yet, how wonderfully she wrote—not only how well but how much! During the eleven months of her writing that Richardson records she turned out, I calculate, about one hundred and twenty thousand words, which is the equivalent of two fair-sized modern novels. Is it not absurd to call her lonely while she has still hidden away under lock and key that feathered confidante, her quill? Is it not mere sentimentalism to think her unhappy while she writes such wonderful numbers of letter-writing daily?

One bears it said that her epistolary feats are the most improbable aspect of a highly improbable book, but this is the attitude of the twentieth century which knows little about writing letters. Those who do believe in letter-writing daily, and letters at such a speed, and who allege that she is after all only a character in a book, would do well to contemplate the epistolary output of Horace Walpole, her contemporary, as it stands today in twenty portly tomes. If that does not convert them, they may turn to the still more voluminous correspondence of the Marquise de Sévigné.

There is no denying that there were giants in those days—or, if one prefers, that we are pygmies by comparison. Think of how Cowper and Gray and Dorothy Osborne poured themselves upon the page, and of Dean Swift's nightly Journal to Stella. That was the age of the letter, as ours is the age of notes. Sometimes I think that I should have done better then.



The Great Wall of China

Stranger-Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Day had laid a carpet Bordered with rills In her wide house of sunlight Whose walls were the hills.

And through the flooding noontide We feasted, we men Who first had met that morning And would not meet again.

Beside the speaking river With the friendly trees We laughed a while, and parted, Our hearts at ease.

There was no room for sadness Under the sun. The morrow was God's sending And the world one.

"There is no cause for sighing," Said I, alone. "For any man I meet now Is not unknown."

And as I took the long road I seemed to see How day had taught the shining Of eternity.

T. MORRIS LONGSTREET.

Trick Fliers

The aesthetic pleasure of watching the flight of trained birds has some what lapsed in courtly circles, though it lives among our few falconers, and is manifest in London, where citizens are found in winter standing, as if entranced, while watching the flying feats of the gulls that haunt the Round Pond or the river's bridges. As dusk is falling over the Serpentine, many mark how the gulls on the water turn their heads to the west, and in company after company rise to wing westward to spacious Thames-side meadows, and such open spaces as football grounds. At the same time companies of starlings pass eastward, flock upon flock, to their roosting-places about Nelson's head in Trafalgar Square, St. Paul's, the Post Office, and other city buildings, where their evening incantations bring wistful memories of many citizens of Norfolk red-beds and autumn evenings.

And so the country labourer, coming home by twilight, marks the homeward flight of the rooks to their roost-trees, contingent upon continuing all flying on the same plane. We have many trick-flying birds, from the sparrow-hawk that threads its way at full speed through an intricate maze of tree stems and branches, to famous hovers, like golden-crested wren, kestrel, and kingfisher; soars like eagles and buzzards; and the divers; and our native woodpecker has some tricks almost the equal of the tumbler-pigeon's. As spring draws on, his pleasant crooning is heard among the earliest songs, and he is seen sailing away from his chosen tree to show himself off as a master of flight, soaring to hover and then glide gracefully down to renew his wooing on a tree branch. But the supreme master of trick flying among British birds may be the round-winged lapwing. Like the Persian king's pigeons, he sometimes actually flies on his back. — MARCUS WOODWARD, in "Country Contentments."

The Oldest Gypsies

Over the sky's dark roads The caravan moon moves slow. And all the hosts of stars Forever restless go. Unwearied gypsy companies Travelling the centuries. — RACHEL FIELD, in "Taxis and Toasts."

The Song Birds' Sea

(The Seas)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two white wings float Over a mirror of shimmering glass. Two paddles stroke Through maze and tangle of sedges and grass:

Lofty of mien, with long delicious curve, The pure neck dips, in blackened waters deep. Where clustered, marsh weeds and mosses averse In liquid green,—where ghostly shadows creep.

'Tis but a moment,—for, with lifted pride Again, the chaste, white plumage mirrors clear— Unblemished. The eddying circles Reach the green brink, in ripples disappear.

Two white wings float Over a mirror of shimmering glass. Two paddles stroke Through maze and tangle of sedges and grass.

So, the mire and shadows of yesterday, Mar not the clearer vision of today.

ELISE A. KOSKOFF.

Jefferson's Favorite Occupation

Jefferson was used as a child to the beauties of the garden at Tuckahoe. . . . He knew old Dungeness, home of his mother, Jane, daughter of Ischam Randolph, a student of plant life, and son of William Randolph of Turkey Island. As a young man he departed himself in the palace gardens of Governor Fauquier in old Williamsburg. He knew Ampthill, Eppington, The Forest, the gardens of the Harrisons and Pages, the gay and haunting gardens of Fredericksburg and Annapolis, and was familiar with those in old New York and Philadelphia.

Monticello, more beautiful in situation than any of them, must have a garden of his making, and we find him a young man, dreaming of his plans. "And our own dear Monticello," he once wrote, describing it to a friend, "Where has nature spread so rich a mantle under the sky? Mountains, forests, rocks, river. With what majesty do we ride above the storm. How sublime to look down in the workhouse of nature, to see her clouds, hail, snow, rain, thunder, all fabricated at our feet, and the glorious sun rising as out of the distant water, just gilding the tops of the mountain. . . ."

Little wonder is it that in bringing his fair-haired bride to this spot he chose to adorn it further for her coming. Months beforehand he had busied himself with plans for a shrubbery at the right side of the house, the details of which we find noted carefully in his pocket notebook. In the garden in which the . . . bachelor saw his lady there must bloom in springtime, dogwood, lilac, wild cherry and jasmine, with trumpet flower and honeysuckle running wild. She must walk among the alder bushes, hardly taller than her outstretched hand, and pluck blossoms from the flowering amorphia, althea, clematis, and climbing rose. Joy and sweet briar, cassio berry, barberry, haw, the Judas tree, ceanothus and chinquapin must be there, and the touch. Violets . . . must grow in the grass on which she walked, and lilies and proud gladioli, purple clail, lift their heads to do her honor, with peonies and poppies, primroses, periwinkles and pale anemones in their train. The long summer sun, he knew too, would shine down on laughing larkspur and gillflower, snapdragons and daisies, not so gay as she, and there would be pasque flowers, flowers-de-luce, sunflowers, goldclocks, and mallows; while in winter the snows of Monticello would gleam in the moonlight on sentinel cedars, yew trees and juniper, with laurel, magnolia and holly, guarding her while she slept.

An arched temple was a part of his dream, inclined against a terraced hill, with water flowing in cascade, and entering a cistern beneath a nymphlike figure reclining on a marble slab, and the whole overshadowed by beech and aspen trees. There were also to be vast reaches of green grass as an asylum, where white deer, rabbits, and pigeons would play, and over which buck elk and buffaloes would bound, among the scattered seats or benches of rock and turf. . . .

The meadow flower that grew was not unworthy of his pride. Describing a visit to New York, he noted the wild honeysuckle growing on the banks of Lake George, an aspen with a yellow leaf, and a short willow with a downy catkin, and described an asalea that presented itself to him as the richest shrub he had seen, "different from the nudiflora, with very large clusters of flowers more thickly set on the branches, of a deeper red, and a high pink fragrance." Back of the garden must be recognized the botanical, at work with new facts, and a ready hand for experimentation. His "Notes on Virginia" contain the first real study of the flora of the State, and the wide results obtained by botanists from plants and seed brought back by the Lewis and Clark expedition, due in a large degree to Thomas Jefferson, whose spirit animated the whole undertaking, are recognized as his major contribution to the science.

"No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth," he once said, "and no culture to that of the garden." "Along with painting, sculpture, architecture, music and poetry, some include oratory as one of the fine arts," he wrote. . . . "Others, again, add gardening as a seventh. It is nearly allied with landscape painting, and generally we find that landscape painters make the best gardeners." — ELIZABETH HAYBURN SABLE, in "The Bloom of Monticello."

Calling on the Name of the Lord

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG thoughtful people of all classes there is noticeable a steadily increasing appreciation of a need for more effective means and methods of obtaining happy and salutary conditions of living for universal mankind. In the mechanical world, as well as in social, educational, and religious circles, this urge is the keynote of much unselfish endeavor; and it is quite generally agreed that the primary need is for better morals and health, without which it is useless to expect much in the way of improvement in permanent usefulness and happiness. In the life of Christ Jesus we have the example of him who lived a life among mortals, but lived it in such a way that he furnished indisputable proof of the possibility of full protection, here and now, from all the ills of fleshly existence. One of his disciples boldly declared, "And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved." No one has ever found that merely calling the name "Lord" has availed anything; but throughout the ages, whenever an understanding of the true nature of God has come to men, there has invariably come with it some degree of salvation.

There is at hand today an understanding of God and of the works of Jesus and his disciples that is furnishing abundant proof that "the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save: neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear." This profound yet simple and practical teaching is available to all in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Christian Science does not change or improve upon the Bible. But all who are using Mrs. Eddy's writings as a key in their faithful study of the Scriptures, testify that they are steadily growing more proficient in the working out of their salvation through an honest application to their daily problems of an increasing understanding of the benevolent nature of God.

As the true nature of God is revealed, He is seen to be infinite, eternal. If we would call upon His name or real nature, then, for salvation, we must agree to the fact that as Spirit, Mind, Truth, Love, God is omnipresent,—that is, at hand everywhere and at all times. This demands of us the admission that evil, materiality, the opposite of divine Mind, has no real presence or existence. Likewise, it is the nature of God to make manifest His own goodness. Thus, in calling upon the name of God we are agreeing to the fact of the omni-

By the Forth Bridge

At our feet the waters of the Forth ripple in and out very quietly and lazily. There is a flat calm, and the water lies almost oilily still, the pearly grayness of its surface unbroken by a ripple. Just beyond, and far above us, the Forth Bridge rears its tremendous bulk for more than a mile over to Queensferry on the farther shore. First the great stone piers step out into the water, carrying the steel viaduct; then come enormous arches and spans of steel supported by huge girders, and interlaced with an intricate tracery of its design. Far away at the other side the stone piers again come into view; but it is the middle portion of the bridge which impresses one most deeply, composed as it is of enormous red-painted spans of steel, resting almost at water level on great columns of stone.

At the end of a wooden pier which juts out into the water, a little crowd of passers-by are watching a small boat which is moored to the timbers. A diver is sitting in the boat; his helmet is off, and we see his bronzed face, and ragged mustache appearing from under a turban shaped cap of red which forms a foundation for the helmet. As we watch he rises, adjusts his helmet, and climbs over the gunwale, where a ladder trails down into the water. The men in the boat arrange his communication line, and slowly, heavily, he begins to descend the ladder. Now the water has engulfed him, there remains only a ripple where his helmet has been, and two men are paying out the rope with a winch, while a third stands holding the communication line ready to draw him in at a given signal. The creaking machinery winds on and on; one would think enough rope had been paid out to take the diver across the river, but even as we watch they begin to wind in again and he reappears, hauling himself slowly up the ladder. As he sits down in the boat his fellows hasten to relieve him of his cumbersome helmet.

While we have been watching, the tide has turned, and the water begins to ripple in round our feet. We turn and look down the river. On the near bank the woods of Dalnelyny slope down to the water's edge, woods just tinged with orange and gold, while further down the Fifth of Forth the coast of Fife shines out, clear gold where the sunlight catches the reaped fields, softly, wonderfully blue on the shadowy hills. "A beggar's mantle fringed with gold," the description rises unbidden to one's lips; but how beautiful a mantle it is, beyond words to describe. It cannot be that the sun always shines in the kingdom of Fife, yet even on gray days the landscape seems to be touched with gleams of light; while when the atmosphere is clear the wonder of its opalescent beauty strikes one anew each time it is seen, so variable is it in its loveliness, so unspoiled and fresh the purity of its coloring.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

The Class in the Background

THE normal-school teacher, more definitely, perhaps, than the professor in college or university, has before him two audiences: his immediate class composed of those who have already been, or are aspiring to become teachers and, in the background, their potential pupils. He has therefore somewhat of the obligation of a grandparent in wielding a twofold influence for good and the recognition of his opportunity may result in conspicuous service.

A young woman, fresh from university life with all its enthusiasms and traditions, was appointed to an assistant-professorship in the English department of a western state normal school. She responded confidently and took her place before a class which she had visualized as a replica of the classes she had herself sat in during her university career. She expected to rely largely upon the lecture method of presentation and felt that her duty would be discharged when she had given out her carefully arranged and clearly presented facts. She had not thought to concern herself with individuals. Certainly, students who were themselves teachers or who expected to become so, would be sufficiently established not to need personal guidance or direction.

Her work began with a summer term when large classes of "teachers' review" grammar, rhetoric and literature passed daily through the doors of the English department. The first day the young teacher followed her schedule faithfully; likewise, the second day. But on the third she realized that she was not dealing with a class of students equally prepared by carefully systematized, grade schools, but with a heterogeneous crowd of men and women, boys and girls, collected from many states of the Union and dating their English preparation from Harvey's grammar on down to the latest improved "language through art and literature" lessons. She saw the fluffy-haired blonde girl who would be teaching in order to augment her trousseau-fund; the serious-faced young man struggling for her certificate that she might earn a living for her little family; the argumentative old fellow on the back seat who had tried preaching as well as teaching, who swore by "Reed and Kellogg" and was not going to let any young college girl tamper with his proud parsing and complicated analysis. There were the traveled and the untraveled, mostly the latter, the meek and the aggressive. With a sudden burst of interest and sympathy, the young teacher saw them no longer as a mere class, but as the variously equipped guardians of countless little children who would look to them for inspiration as well as instruction, and was not going to let any young college girl tamper with his proud parsing and complicated analysis. There were the traveled and the untraveled, mostly the latter, the meek and the aggressive. With a sudden burst of interest and sympathy, the young teacher saw them no longer as a mere class, but as the variously equipped guardians of countless little children who would look to them for inspiration as well as instruction, and was not going to let any young college girl tamper with his proud parsing and complicated analysis.

By fall, when the young teacher's classes had become somewhat more stabilized in size and personnel, she had worked out a line of procedure. It involved first the arousing and stimulating of ambition, the urge to friendliness, love for little children and good books, and the plea for unselfed service. She knew that she could accomplish little by sitting upon a pedestal and handing down certain iron-clad grammatical decisions; you must say "I should have liked to go," never "I would like to have gone" or "you must read so-and-so for press and style and success in poetic diction." Despite the apparently high requirements of the state educational system, there were many in the classes who had no innate respect for the "Queen's English" and who never picked up a book of classic prose or poetry unless it was listed in the state "course of study." Proves in mathematics, history, or geography was supposed to atone for all deficiencies in the matter of English. One was born, supposedly, with adequate acquaintance of English just as one was provided with a nose or a mouth. The "where is it at?" were blissfully unaware in most cases of their language deformities.

For three years, the young woman worked along the line of her vision, attempting, in spite of the large numbers, to meet the individual needs. Fortunately, the pupils could be classified so that those better prepared were grouped together and proceeded with the studies in the prescribed manner. But there were noteworthy examples of those who needed special care: There was one woman of 45 whose access to books had been so restricted that she found it necessary to start her words with a little set of "child classics" in words of not more than two syllables. She had a natural taste for good literature and this was the key she needed. She was encouraged to write as many compositions as her feeble efforts in the classroom. As a result of this individual attention, this woman was enabled to go back to her country school with some degree of appreciation of the beauty and worth of good literature. Having experienced early deprivation she became an enthusiast in point-

ing the way for others. It was a real delight for her to say to her pupils, "Children, here is a little story called 'Saul.' It is easy to read and very beautiful. Some day, when you are older, you will want to read a poem by Robert Browning which bears the same name. But for the present, you are to enjoy this simpler story and write me a composition about it." Thus she stated for them her own method of approach. Surely, the course had been wiser than to have set the woman adrift on a sea of Browning's involved lines without chart or compass. As it was, she and her pupils arrived at Browning much later, but well prepared for enjoyment and appreciation.

As a Friend
The young teacher made it possible for the normal students to come to her outside of class hours, bringing their personal problems. Nearly always, the solution of their needs could be in some way identified with the English work. There was at hand a shelf of inspirational works representing the highest thought of all ages. The self-centered girl who had never awakened to the beauty of service was set to investigate the big-heartedness of Dickens; his self-appointed task of bringing public sentiment to the need for better schools, improved jail conditions, sanitary housing, and the correction of England's "imprisonment for debt" law. The girl made the investigation, gleaned her lesson and incidentally read several of Dickens' finest novels, which might otherwise have gone untouched. The next year, out in a dreary little country schoolhouse,

the children were introduced to Nicholas Nickleby, Tiny Tim, Little Nell, and David Copperfield and their lives enriched in humor and sympathy. To another girl who confessed that she did not care for children was suggested the working with them in a common cause. Why not raise money in the district for a school library? Think of the beautiful opportunity of giving life-long "book" friends to the children and raising the cultural tone of the whole community! The young man who had books but no friendliness was urged to share with the people of his neighborhood both his books and himself. Their lives were dull and narrow, but they had been broadened through opportunity. Always the young teacher emphasized these points: ambition for better and higher service; appreciation of the wonderful advantages offered for intellectual progress; the consequent obligation on the part of America's youth to master the language and use it gratefully and respectfully; a book, well chosen was a permanent, unfailing friend, a sure preventive of loneliness, a guard and guide to fine character.

The result of this method of teaching may not always be estimated by consulting grade cards. But if the task of the teacher is to teach, then surely he must take his pupil at the point of "teachableness." How much literary awareness is "wasted on the desert air" only the average English teacher can testify. A bit of discernment coupled with the desire to serve will enable the teacher to disseminate that sweetness wisely and lovingly where its fragrance may become a lasting influence.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

WHAT, in your opinion, would justify one in saying that there never has been a year in the history of the world which has given evidences of greater possibilities for universal peace than 1926?

Do you see in the relations of the European nations any certain proofs that conciliation is taking the place of force when differences confront them?

Do you see any signs that international trade competition for the future will be conducted upon the lines of "live and let live"?

DO YOU believe that schools of journalism are accomplishing their purpose in actually raising the standards of the profession?

Do you think journalism courses should be included in the curriculum of all higher institutions of learning? What are your conclusions as to the broad, general educational value of elementary courses in journalism, and do you think they should be established in the lower grades of public and private schools?

A Book That Grows With the Children

ABOUT a year ago two little boys, then not quite two, were the cause of a most interesting task coming into their mother's hands. They, too, were encouraged to help with it until its results have been even beyond imagining as an influence in the home—and beyond the home, too, for many have taken up the idea.

It came about through the desire of one little boy to "read" the Shepherd's Psalm for himself—that is, to have it in his hands and repeat it from memory as if he were reading it. The mother sat down and typed the twenty-third Psalm on a sheet of typewriter paper, and then she thought to paste upon it a picture of some sheep on a hillside. The child's delight was so evident that it occurred to the mother to copy out the music of Mrs. Eddy's hymn, "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," on another sheet and "illustrate" that, too.

Naturally the next step was to bind the loose leaves into a stiff cover after boring holes for the shoe-string! And then, that baby fingers might not tear the leaves out, she pasted the linen rings (one buys for 10 cents a box) over the holes before binding in.

The next thought was to type the words of poems on the right side of each opened page and leave the left (or back, of course) of each sheet blank for illustrations.

Here is where the boys began to

take part. They would be encouraged to "find" pictures made available in old magazines of the best type with which to illustrate the "stories." The children are now about three years old and it is beautiful to see the grasp they have on the material in "Mother's Story Book" as they insist upon calling the fat book now their most treasured possession.

It has taken a year to make it. There has been no attempt to force memorizing of any way to make the book anything but a delight. They have handled it day after day; their love for it is shown in its well-worn look yet no leaves are torn and very little soil is evident! The pages were put in very slowly that no confusion might come. The

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Miss Anna Sethne, Head Teacher of the Sagenes School and One of the Two Women to Hold Such a Position in Norway.

new one always was added to the back. There is, purposely, no order so far as classification goes. For instance, one quotation from the Child's Garden of Verses precedes a literal quotation of the Nativity from St. Luke. And then

"A pup, a duck, a kitten and another little pet.
All got together and formed a quartet."
—You remember that, don't you? Clipped from the Monitor's Children's Page and memorized with amazing rapidity by the delighted boys! What fun they had in hunting the cat, picture, the kitten and the duck and the pup, and arranging them in a quartet! To be sure, the cat is the smallest of the four—but children forgive such things.

Favorite hymns have been added slowly. There are many of Stearns' poems, with illustrations clipped from magazines that perfectly fit—Field's lovely poems for children, many from the Monitor pages, literal quotations from the Bible, condensed versions of Cinderella, etc., as each page must be complete.

Many there are that seem to surprise adults. These often puzzled the children at first, but they like the rhythm and they do understand, little by little, while they daily grow in the larger understanding of poetry and beauty of words! They often catch the rhythm of a poem before they can recall the words and will try to say it until the mother suddenly grasps the one they mean and makes it theirs by helping them to get it word by word.

Needless to say they hear some of the "story book" daily, and always in the clearest enunciation possible. And they "read" it daily as play to each other! V. S. M.

Parent-Teacher Activities

The Territorial Parent-Teacher Association of Hawaii, which was organized a year ago, is the youngest member of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. It consists of 25 local associations scattered through the islands. Its slogan is, "A Parent-Teacher Association in Every School." Night and Sunday meetings are held for the benefit of the men and women who work in the rice fields during the week. Many meetings are conducted with an interpreter.

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Hominess Keynote of Oslo School

Oslo, Norway
Special Correspondence

IN ALMOST every Norwegian town the visitor will find a large building commanding the most dominant view either to the sea or the hills or the mountains. Asking what kind of building that is, he invariably gets the answer that it is the public school. When he learns to know the people better, he will understand, too, that the dominant place which the school building occupies in the town is symbolical of the place of education in the heart of Norwegian men and women. For in this country, where illiteracy is unknown, there is a keen interest in education.

The Norwegian public school is a school for, by and of the people. It has been made the common meeting ground for the children of all classes, as all secondary schools rest upon the foundation of a complete seven years' course in public school. The democratic idea has been pursued further still: education, of course, is free to everybody, and so are all kinds of school material in the greater towns. In Oslo the noon meal is served free of charge to any child in need of it, and free dental treatment is the privilege of all children in the city schools.

The Norwegian public school at its very best is the newly opened wing of the Sagenes school in a typical labor district in Oslo. A Japanese professor visiting it recently declared that it was the most beautiful school he had ever seen, and an English school principal, when seeing it, asked how it was possible to have all an educationalist's cherished wishes come true, as they seem to have in this school. The answer is that the results obtained in this school are due to an interplay of ability and interest on the part of the architect, planning it, of the artisans making it, and of the head teacher wanting it.

What is it, then, that is drawing the attention of educationalists?

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Tuning the Applicant to the Job as a Placement Experiment

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

CRITICISMS of the impracticability of college graduates who enter the business world are still frequent among employers. Many of them are even now inclined to regard college men and women with suspicion, since in many cases they have proved unmanageable under office discipline and difficult to train to the routine of business. Heads of companies have complained that they found the college graduate too eager for "executive" positions when he was far from possessing the necessary groundwork in commercial methods, besides being singularly unable to work in comradeship and agreement with his fellow members in the organization.

These faults of the graduate have been quite naturally charged to the college. Business men, many of them having been college graduates themselves, have felt that too great a gap existed between the college courses and the office job, the former doing nothing to prepare the college man for the latter, which must be humble in most cases, in spite of the bright optimism and self-evaluation of the youthful graduate.

In the past few years colleges and universities have been making a definite effort to supplement the theory of the academic program with practical information which will make up the lack heretofore felt when the young man and woman went out from the college campus into what they intended to be their lives' work. As part of their program along this line, Columbia University has reprinted and issued, through the appointments office, an eight-page pamphlet, entitled "How to Get and Keep a Job," by C. R. Dooley, personnel and training manager for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Practical Information
The material contained in the pamphlet, according to N. M. McKnight, head of the appointments office, first came to his notice in a lecture delivered by Mr. Dooley before a group of New York business men. He felt that a need existed for just such practical information about job-getting, and the advice given by Mr. Dooley seemed so succinct and useful that he obtained permission to have it reprinted as a Columbia bulletin, primarily for distribution among members of the graduating class of Columbia College. Copies of the bulletin were first given to the graduates last June.

After the reopening of the university this fall, it was decided to send copies to the companies and corporations which employ men and women through the appointments office at Columbia to show them how the university was trying to co-operate with them by attempting to equip the future employees with practical information as well as collegiate knowledge. The employers responded immediately, many of them writing to ask for large numbers of pamphlets to distribute among the young college graduates in their employ and others to whom the information would be of advantage. This spontaneous show of interest is taken as indicative of the necessity for simple, yet detailed, information about employment, and also of the

wisdom of the university in selecting Mr. Dooley's lecture for the dissemination of that information. The appointments office of Columbia University places about 500 persons yearly in permanent positions, about a third of whom are women. It was for these as well as the Columbia College graduating class, from which a few are recruited, that the pamphlet was designed. Mr. McKnight and his assistants hear from between two and three hundred of the persons they have placed during a year, and it is his opinion that the going out from his office fare better than graduates who go out from most college appointments offices.

Helping the Graduate
No statistics will be available for many years as to the value of such a pamphlet as Mr. Dooley's to the student just graduating from college. The university regards its issuance as one more effort to help him over the rough years of adjustment which follow his graduation and which colleges have long had little regard for. After dealing with the definite plan and the choices open to the college graduate, he develops the topic of "keeping a job," accentuating the desirability of becoming established with one concern in a definite line of business rather than "floating" about until it is impossible ever to become anchored. He speaks from the standpoint of the large corporation which, he says, prefers to fill so-called executive positions with men of their own training whom they advance rather than by importing others.

When Mr. Dooley writes of "applying for a job," he is careful to give specific directions about the necessity of personal appearance, the necessity of a pleasant tone of voice, courtesy of the prospective employer, and the danger of oversteering or understeering one's services. He gives instructions about the writing of letters of application and the proper giving of data as to the man's qualifications and background.

While these items may seem trivial, the response of employers to the efforts of the university to correct mistakes in these matters usually made by the young applicant for a position would indicate that they were quite as common among college graduates as among non-college graduates and that it was likewise the office of the institution of learning to instruct its student in them as well as in the courses of the curriculum.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

A Week of Fine Water Coloring

By RALPH FLINT

THE first week of the new year is notable for the many fine water colors to be seen in the galleries. This gentle art continues to advance in popularity, as witnessed by the close to 600 examples hung at the annual combined exhibition of the American Water Color Society and the New York Water Club just opened at the Fine Arts Building. There is a splendid showing of Charles Hopkinson's brilliant watercolors at the Montross Galleries, and a strong group of paintings in this medium by the rapidly rising young artist from the West coast, Stan Wood, at the Babcock Galleries. To cap this array of good things, the Wildenstein Galleries are showing the famous Gouraud Collection of drawings and water colors by the well-known nineteenth century French artist, Constantin Guys, and this exhibition in itself is enough to ring in another year with due honors.

There would seem to be fewer outstanding contributions to the big annual water color conference on this occasion than in former years, fewer manifestations of originality or distinction. An academic contentment is apparently creeping into the work of the water colorists that is especially pronounced in this particular day and generation of experimental art. The bolder effects achieved by the advanced guard the tamer the results in the academic circles until there comes to be a suspicion that the radicals are really having all the fun. As usual, W. Emerson Heitland makes the most striking spot on the walls of the Vanderbilt Gallery, with his largely felt and broadly executed paintings. He shows this year three handsome studies of New England countryside under glowing gray cloudbanks, proving that he is at last at home among the subdued tonalities of his present sketching ground after long devotion to tropical light and shade.

Frank W. Benson sends a group of sketches, some of which were recently seen at the Milch Galleries to perhaps better advantage. Mr. Benson is very clever with his hatching style of water coloring, but he needs to prepare a more definite structural plan to hold up his textures—at least, it he wants to make his work tell to its utmost in mixed company. Chauncey F. Ryder sends a group of his typical landscapes, and Sigurd Skou has struck off some large-sized portrait heads with considerable success. J. Lars Hoftrup's dark-toned studies just miss being important items in the show. J. Scott Williams gets a prize for his well-handled "English Interior," and the other prize winners are William J. Whittemore, George F. Peck, Jr., Edward Potthast, Stanley Woodward, Emil J. Bistran and Anna Fisher. Other interesting contributions are from Anders D. Johansen, John Goss, M. G. Debonnet, John R. Koppman, Paul G. Riney, and a series of life-size studies, Fred F. Cole, Louis Wolchonsky, Alphonse P. Cole, Jane Peterson, R. L. Cumings, Harrie Wood and Arthur Beaumont.

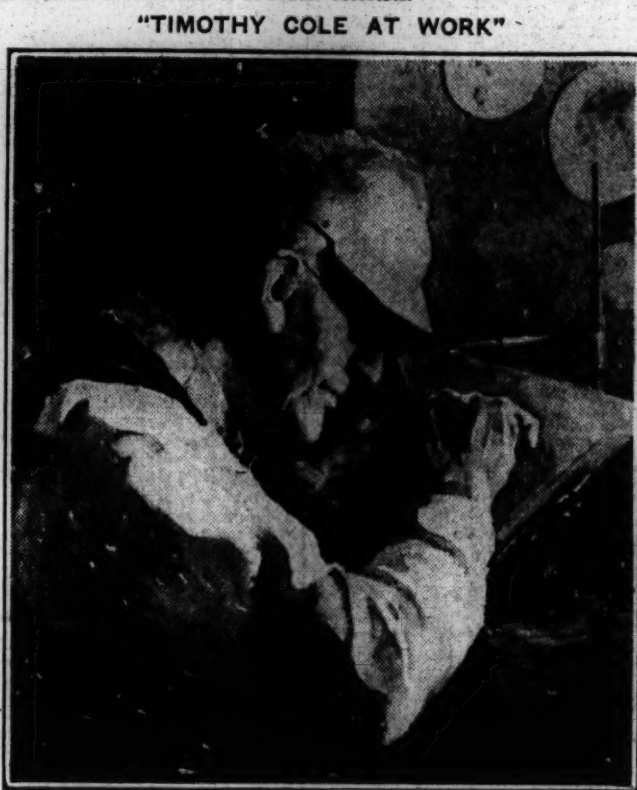
The Hopkinson exhibition is one of the season's real surprises. Here is this progressive Boston artist seeking out new ways and means to suit the rising tide of pictorial expression and proving his right and might at every step. If Mr. Hopkinson had been equipped at the start with the remarkable full-blown technique which Sargent always enjoyed, he would have undoubtedly produced a long series of water colors the equal if not superior to that master's. But if he had been so dowered, he would never have reached out and struck some of the occasionally rare notes that he has captured only by dint of determined investigation and prolonged experimentation. It is only in the last few years that he has come to have such command over his medium as he now enjoys; his color sense has mounted, too, with the passage of time.

Some of the newest water colors, done on his last European jaunt, came to me with an astonishing revelation of new power. I refer particularly to the mountain studies. "From the Gornegrat" is so boldly set down on paper, the huge snow-backed mountain reduced to a dozen pinkish pockets of broken shadow with crisp, commanding strokes, and the sky washes and set off by a dancing bit of crazy foreground, that it fairly takes the breath away. Here is Mr. Hopkinson scaling new heights, and I maintain, except for Mackintosh among his contemporaries, quite alone in his glory. His "Above Gornegrat" is equally crackling and succinct, and he has caught the Matterhorn peak in another effective essay all pink and beaming above some quaint roof-trees.

The Marineseque "At Sea" seen at the Rehn Galleries a few weeks ago, is again on hand, and it grows on acquaintance: it is one of the most contained of Hopkinson's compositions and filled with sharp and sudden angularities and accents to suit the most modern inclination. A tonal triumph is his "Mid-ocean," just swirling blue-violet waters cut by a swinging life-boat on the davits, all caught together in one fine flurry of brush strokes and vibrant colors. A study of Lyntonmouth valleys with their wooded slopes sun-tipped and golden is worked out with a novel kind of brushmanship, intricate yet effective. A Scotch river scene shows the artist in broad, decorative performance, and the other water colors have been taken in Venice, Florence, etc. To prove that he is even now after new methods, he adds his airy "Delft," done with a few strokes as possible, yet expressing a full impression of the scene.

His last year's water colors look faded beside the brilliant passages that now make up his landscape. He has literally doubled in breadth of vision, and in technical accomplishment. Such up and coming, and the young painter should consider that his major career is thoroughly under way. He has roamed the brown hills of California with a discriminating and decoratively guided eye, taking a sporting chance with material that might under other handling be thoroughly unproductive of beauty or pictorial interest.

It does not seem to matter so much



From a Water Color by Alphonse P. Cole

French and American Art in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE widely acclaimed Gouraud Collection of drawings and water colors by Constantin Guys, shown last season in Paris, is now on view at the Wildenstein Galleries. These souvenirs of nineteenth century France, incomparably vivacious and veracious in style and content, are highly pertinent commentaries on the spectacular delights and fancies of the Second Empire. They are not merely valuable historical documents as they were by a man who was keenly aware of the reputational side of his labors, but they are also most consummate works of art.

Guys was a quintessential character, depicting his own work to the point of complete anonymity, but never failing to make his strokes and parries with full flavor and delight. He knew not only the humorous and decorative sides of the Parisian parade, but he was quite as much at home in the more serious when peace-time trappings gave way to the accoutrements of war. Among other adventurous phases of a full career Guys served as correspondent of the London Illustrated News during the Crimean War. During his lifetime he was held in high esteem by all sorts of men, and his works were collected by such notables as Theophile Gautier, Sainte Beuve, and Delacroix.

It is difficult to detail the persuasive

charm of these slight glimpses of a vanished day. The pomp and ceremony of the Second Empire, with its voluminous gowned belles so extravagantly coiffed, its everlasting high-heeled, tight-waisted gowns, its mincing steeds and spidery coaches, all come to pass under Guy's supple touch. Gayly these figures of the third Napoleon's court defile before us, walking in the Bois, driving on the avenues, dancing,

chatting. Their robes and mantoux and other sartorial appendages come crisply and knowingly from his hand, and while he takes their decorative measure with affection, he is broadly satirical, even Hogarthian. How well he understands the chic and elegance of madame's billowing satins, and how delicately and artfully he just touches the design with soft washes of color.

Although Guys is at first glance a monochromatic recorder, he is all the while revealing in almost imperceptible color variations. He is a romancer with always a twinkle in his eye, a sharp commentator with a concealed sarcasm. His quick glimpses of the town or fête, or his military movements, with the gay parade of uniforms and prancing horses swept in with fine precision, are most splendid affairs, in composition, delicate color, and rhythm. He masses his effects like a Monet, often reaching startlingly bold and arresting designs within the small compass of his drawing sheets. The present opportunity to study this rarely encountered artist is one that should be seized upon by all gallery-goers.

Another Frenchman, but of a later school and altogether different temper, is also to be met with in unusually interesting representation. At the Valentine Dudeney Galleries a retrospective show of canvases by Henri Matisse is in progress, and the works run from his earliest canvases painted in 1890 to his latest of 1926. Along the way this historically important painter is found in most of the many moods that have come upon him during his revolutionary career, from his early Renoirish still-life studies to the huge crudely semaphoric manifestations that he produced some 10 years ago, from the arbitrarily malformed figure

pieces of the high-keyed, patterned vibrantly transcriptions of interiors that perhaps sum up his contribution to painting better than any other phase of his work.

Matisse is a widely ranging fellow, drawing now upon one's affections for some happy, harmonious piece of swiftly summarized interior or landscape, lurching away the next time with alienating display or grizzly conceived modernistic barbarism. The cultist in his fond frank takes in the whole painter, witty-nilly, finding equal joy in his extravagant absurdities and pictorial perversions as well as in his often charming, coherent substantiations of the modern palette and pattern. The sorting out of the best and the worst is a laborious and unsatisfactory task of the individual who has yet to be wholly converted to the inner circles of devotees; and it is a question of every man for himself. Time, however, will do the work more thoroughly and satisfactorily, and it will be indeed an interesting slate to gaze upon some decades hence which shall bear the verdict of more impersonal and perspicacious critics.

For the American side of this week's budget there is Leon Kroll at the Rehn Galleries, and Ellen Emmet Rand and Lillian Westcott Hale at the Grand Central Galleries, each with a representative one-man show.

Mr. Kroll returns from a season or two in Europe with a group of canvases that argue plainly a considerable advance in his art. He still pursues the same types of composition as heretofore, the small portrait head, the large figure group, the more or less touch-and-go attack and implication of ideas that characterized his painting some four years back, but he has certainly gained in dignity and distinction of line and modeling, and he has come to say his say with a greater certainty and authority. His small heads are exactly as happy in tone and treatment, and there are many fine passages in his large group of figures seated "en plein air" under the palms. A small still-life with sparkling sea for background is another fine bit. Mr. Kroll's sanguine drawings are not so badly caly established as his canvases, and show him more tonalist than line-maker.

Ellen Emmet Rand has filled two huge galleries under the wide eaves of the Grand Central Terminal with her canvases, which must be seen well into the eighties. She goes back a considerable stretch of time with her early portrait studies here, and it is often in the earlier group that she best demonstrates her talents for portraiture. The touch of Mary Poole is so adroitly laid in, so simply nourished as to brushwork, and so rich in color that it seems a pity Mrs. Rand departed into more stereotyped methods of painting. The portrait of Henry Holt is one of her best, as is also her "In the Studio," a distinguished performance, and her later "Sophie Borie" is well studied. Her more pretentious portraits are usually overworked, wanting that "premier coup" quality that enlivened the Marguerite school of portraiture to which she faithfully belongs. But taken all in all, the exhibition proves her an artist of wide taste and enthusiasm. R. F.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Chicago Opera and Concerts

By FELIX BOROWSKI

THE only first performance of the season at the opera this week—but it was an important one—was that given to Mozart's "Don Giovanni," presented on New Year's eve. In order fully to demonstrate the sincerity of its belief that this masterpiece really deserved an unusual interpretative effort, the management got only put the most famous of its singers into the cast, but provided an entirely new and striking mise en scene. The latter might, perhaps, have puzzled Mozart, could he have been there to see it, for both the settings and the costumes resemble the modernistic but imaginative pictures with which Mr. Ziegfeld occasionally has adorned his expensive and elaborate revues.

Giorgio Polacco, who prepared and directed the production, paid honest tribute to the greatness of Mozart's art. He restored the opera to the act form in which Mozart originally planned it, and he not only inspired the singers to put forward their best efforts, but he made the orchestra, too, an aggregation of singers, as it were, rather than one of performers of instruments or of brassy. The tonal smoothness and the delicacy of the orchestral playing were beyond all praise. Where Mr. Polacco failed to do his duty by an immortal masterpiece lay in the direction of its abridgment; for some of his decisions more nearly approached mutilation than mere "cuts."

In some respects the most typically Mozartian singing was accompanied by Edith Mason, who was the Zerlina of the cast and whose "Batti batti" was an excellent example of vocal art. Rosa Raisa, who was elected to the impersonation of Donna Anna, interpreted her music with larger tonal restraint than is usual with her, and the result was greatly to be admired. One of the more nearly approached mutilations having been given a minor part or two to sing, has evoked the conjecture that she might prove to be excellent in a major rôle. She was given a chance to demonstrate her ability in "Don Giovanni" by singing the aria "L'italiana in Algeri," which she sang with vocal authority and skill.

Of the men in the cast, the first to

be mentioned should be Vanni Marcoux, who rejoined the Chicago company after many seasons of absence. As Don Giovanni he disclosed all the histrionic ability and the clever characterization which had distinguished his operatic efforts in previous years. Even in his prime Mr. Marcoux was more striking as an actor than as a singer, and now, while his theatrical technique has remained unimpaired, his vocalism—an important matter in a Mozartian representation—shows symptoms of decline. Withal, the French artist was responsible for much of the vivacity and fluent lightness of the action on the stage.

Tito Schipa was the Don Ottavio of the production. In one of the most colorless characters of opera Mr. Schipa had little chance to disclose any subtleties of histrionic art, but as a vocalist he vied with Miss Mason in interpreting Mozart with inimitable charm. Virgilio Lazari, as Leporello, was given a more varied task, and he fulfilled this with notable distinction. Not only was his Leporello excellently sung, but it was played with lightness of touch which did not degenerate—as often it has done with other exponents—into merely comic buffoonery. Mr. Treviani was not less successful with Masetto.

At its twelfth concert (Dec. 31) the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered as its chief attraction of the program the C major symphony by Schubert. This is far less frequently performed than the unfinished symphony in B minor, a fact due, probably, to the great length of the former work; yet there is contained

in the C major symphony an amount of beauty that is probably unsurpassed in any other of Schubert's works, with the exception, perhaps, of the great quartet for strings in the same key. Of Mr. Stock's reading and the orchestra's playing of the composition only the highest praise must be set down. The delicacy and poetic imagination of both were ravishing to hear.

In addition to Weber's lively overture to "Abu Hassan" and Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," the scheme of art contained the G minor concerto by Max Bruch, the solo violin part interpreted by Stefan Sopkin. There can be no doubt of the talent of this young performer. Mr. Sopkin played much of the concerto with beautiful tone and musical feeling, but also he has much to unlearn. Not a little of his passage playing was unrhythmic and out of time and some of it lacked correctness of execution.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave the fifth of its series of concerts on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 28, with a program which comprised the Pastoral Symphony from Handel's "Messiah," the "Dance of the Angels" from Wolf-Ferrari's "La Vita Nuova," the second symphony by Brahms and the "Nutcracker" suite by Tchaikovsky. Although there was as important a composition as this symphony by Brahms upon this schedule, the outstanding interpretation of the concert was undoubtedly the Pastoral Symphony, which opened it; for it remained for a conductor to possess of the remarkable intuitive perceptions of Frederick Stock to throw the light upon Handel's music which is so rarely thrown by conductors of choral societies who make an annual affair of the "Messiah," and who present it often without sympathy or judgment and even more often without rehearsal.

Sunset Stories

Granddaddy Alligator's Picture

WHEN Granddaddy Alligator saw the handsome picture that Great Uncle Chimpanzee made of Huttee Boy and Baby Hippo, he said: "Well, well, well!" And when he heard that the picture was actually printed with a Sunset Story, he said: "Well, well, well! I didn't believe they would really do it."

For a long time he continued saying well, well, well, while he lay



"Greetings to All the Girls and Boys Who Read the Sunset Stories From Granddaddy Alligator."

on the river bank in the mud and thought. At last he dozed off with a broad grin on his face.

The next time Huttee Boy and Baby Hippo came to the river to play, Granddaddy Alligator asked them where Great Uncle Chimpanzee had his studio.

"Ho, ho! so you are going to have your picture taken, are you?" asked Huttee Boy.

"Well, why shouldn't I, if I wish to?" snapped Granddaddy Alligator. "Alligators are really very pleasant people and I wish people to see me. All of the animals that lived in the jungle. It is the biggest smile in the jungle."

"I think your smile is just grand," said Baby Hippo. "And Huttee Boy and I will lead you to Great Uncle Chimpanzee's house at once, won't we, Huttee Boy?"

But when Granddaddy Alligator found how far Great Uncle Chimpanzee's house was from his beloved river, he decided that never could he go far away from home. So Huttee Boy offered to go and ask Great Uncle Chimpanzee if he

could come to the river and make

the picture. When Huttee Boy and Baby Hippo arrived at the home of Great Uncle Chimpanzee, they found him sitting under a palm tree wondering what to do next. All of the animals that lived in that part of the jungle had heard that his pictures were so good, so he was glad to go to the river to make a picture of Granddaddy Alligator.

Huttee Boy's roly-poly back he hoisted his easel and drawing materials and then they all three set off through the jungle to the river. And wasn't they surprised when they arrived at the river! Word had gone abroad among all the river creatures that Great Uncle Chimpanzee was coming to make a picture of Granddaddy Alligator, so every one of those river people had come to have a picture taken.

So you can imagine what a curious throng greeted Great Uncle Chimpanzee, Huttee Boy, and Baby Hippo on their return! There were all sorts of fish and water reptiles and amphibious creatures, each looking its pleasantest!

And what Great Uncle Chimpanzee saw pleased him. He sent Huttee Boy and Baby Hippo to the jungle for bark on which to make the drawings, then he set to work with a will.

On a long, long strip of bark he made a large picture of Granddaddy Alligator, showing him smiling at his best. And then he made pictures of the others in turn.

When Granddaddy Alligator had shown his picture to everybody, he wrote below it: "Greetings to all the girls and boys who read the Sunset Stories from Granddaddy Alligator."

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New Parliament House in Delhi

Bombay, Nov. 20

Special Correspondence

THE new Parliament House at Raisina, in New Delhi, is now almost complete, and in all probability it will be opened with due ceremony by the Viceroy before the winter session of the new Indian Legislature.

The general plan of the new parliamentary buildings is circular. It is situated a stone's throw from the great Secretariat, too close for its fine proportions to be seen to good advantage. Its main approach is up Parliament Street, a splendid thoroughfare, at the head of which the imposing pile can be seen from a mile away.

The building has a diameter of 550 feet, its height at its topmost point is 160 feet, and the architect (Sir Herbert Baker, A. R. A.) planned its periphery in three stories. Inside the solid stone wall, enclosing the ground floor, will run a broad corridor, into which will open a ring of offices and the entrances of the Chamber of Princes, Council of State and Legislative Assembly.

Immediately above the broad corridor is an open verandah, but this is enclosed not by a wall, but by a row of white circular stone pillars, so that it forms an open verandah, the pillars giving the exterior of the building a stately appearance. Into the verandah, which is the central part of the building, the rooms of Members of Council and so on.

Above this circle, as originally planned, was to be an attic story, containing offices. This floor, however, has been cut out to save expense, with the result that when the building is seen from a little distance, over its rim the tops of half domes, staircases and little shafts are visible. These are never beautiful, because they were never meant to be in view, and if the attic is not restored, some other architectural feature will have to be added to screen the useful but unlovely features of the roof.

The building contains four chambers, three of which are intended for the Chamber of Princes, Council of State and the Legislative Assembly respectively. These are in shape of a segment of a circle. Each chamber occupies one-sixth of the whole circular building with three open spaces between them, which will be laid out as gardens. The circular library links all three chambers in the middle.

The degrees of dignity attaching to each House are curiously marked in the style of their interiors. The Chamber of Princes, containing 20 seats, is being richly paneled with carved Bombay blackwood up to the first cornice, just below the galleries. Special galleries for officials and distinguished visitors on the floor of the House, to right and left of the chair, are indicated by a proportioned blackwood arches supported by black marble pillars.

Above the first cornice everything is pink and white marble to the second cornice at the spring of the dome ceiling, and above that is a pink and white marble ceiling with its acoustic tiles of that color—soft, porous things about six inches square that absorb sound and eliminate reverberation. Above the floor galleries are two galleries for purdah (veiled) ladies, ornate.

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CANADA ENTERS NEW YEAR IN A SOUND POSITION

Banks, Railroads, Paper
Concerns Prosper—Farm-
ers Doing Better

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (Special).—Canada enters upon the new year in a particularly sound position. All the fundamental factors which have contributed to the growing prosperity of the country during the last 12 months remain favorable, and the general consensus of opinion is that business and industry will continue to show satisfactory expansion during the coming months.

Recent reports and announcements justify confidence in the situation. The leading banks are in a strong liquid position, as revealed by the annual statements; the railroads continue to show increased earnings; the farmers will have more money to spend this year than in recent years, and a big increase is expected in foreign demand for Canadian products.

The current monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada states that the Dominion's industrial and financial situation is now on so substantial a basis that enthusiasm concerning the future seems eminently justified.

Fundamentals Favorable
This view is supported by citing some of the factors which have combined to produce a sound and pervasive prosperity throughout the country. Among the factors mentioned in this connection are the great crops of 1925 and 1926; the flow of wealth from the mines of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia; the record newspaper production; the improved position of the railroads, and the steady expansion of Canadian manufacturing.

In a further summary of the general situation, the letter says: "The financial structure of the country is measured in terms of purchasing power in the hands of the consumer is in a particularly strong position. The general condition is reflected in the large increase in savings in the form of bank deposits and in investment in life insurance and securities."

"In the case of industry, the number of men employed exceeds the number in the record year of 1920, and the wage scale is proportionately much higher in relation to the cost of living than it was in 1913."

"Much the same relationship is shown between the price of agricultural products and the general commodity index. The Canadian farmer receives about 60 per cent more for his products than in 1913, while he pays only about 50 per cent more for the articles he purchases."

Business Trend Upward
The present trend of business in the Dominion is well illustrated by the curving figures of recent weeks. Merchandise losses, continuing heavy, while other commodities such as coal, livestock, coke, pulpwood, pulp and paper, and miscellaneous products all show moderate gains.

Railway earnings continue to show big gains. The Canadian National Railway had during the 11 months ended November 30, 1926, net earnings amounting to \$24,828,944, and net earnings to \$41,541,628.

The gross is the largest yet recorded for a similar period, and the year since the amalgamation of the various units into the present system. The net exceeded by \$1,387,213 the total net of the 12 months ended November 30, 1925.

Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, were \$180,233,610, as compared with \$163,537,440 for the similar period in 1925. Net profits for the 11 months were \$42,328,944, as compared with \$37,327,983 in 1925.

Banks Are Prosperous
The banks, too, appear to be in a notably sound position. The annual statement of the Royal Bank of Canada just issued shows by far the largest earnings in the history of the bank. The profit and loss account showed that profits for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$4,616,230, compared with \$4,082,628 at the end of the previous year.

The statement of the Bank of Toronto, for the same period, showed a gain of nearly \$100,000 in net profits, which stood at \$1,108,692. The total assets of that institution are shown at \$115,754,885, an increase of \$4,787,968.

The official government statement shows that bank debits in November were 4.6 per cent greater than in the corresponding month of 1925. The total for the month was \$2,915,700,000, as compared with \$2,756,600,000 in November, 1925.

ROCKS BOUGHT BY NEW HAVEN

Control of Two New Eng-
land Street Railways
Soon an Actuality

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is waging a long battle for possession of Springfield and Worcester street railways in order to commence its plans for the rehabilitation of these two properties.

The 1926 Legislature passed enabling legislation so that the railroad might acquire control and manage these railways, and announced it would make a week ago that three-fourths of the cities and towns in the territory served by the lines, including the two principal cities, had approved the act.

Before New Haven can actually put its plan in operation, the act provides that the road must acquire control of the properties through ownership of all the common stock of New England Investment & Security Company, which in turn owns all the common and voting stocks of the two railways.

New Haven has entered agreement with holders of all the common stock of the 15-year notes of the investment company, which will deliver \$200,000 par value of the 15-year notes of the investment company, which will deliver \$200,000 par value of the 15-year notes of the investment company, which will deliver \$200,000 par value of the 15-year notes of the investment company.

The letter of the law will have been carried out and New Haven will have direct voting control of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company.

Subsequent to acquisition of the stock of the investment company, New Haven Railroad will acquire at par cash \$200,000 of its refunding and general mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, 1928, at a price paid on terms advantageous to the company.

New Haven has petitioned the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for approval in these conditions, which assent is required by the act.

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EDITORIALS

Outside the United States, and in official circles where it might be presumed that announced and established governmental policies would be understood and properly appraised, there has been a persistent disposition, if not an actual intent, since the time of the Spanish-American War, to misconstrue the attitude of the American people toward so-called imperialism. It may be as well to state at the outset that there has never existed and that there does not now exist in the consciousness of the American people, and that there has never been perceptibly reflected in the administrative policies of their Government in Washington, what have been popularly defined, especially in European and other countries than the United States, as imperialistic tendencies. It should not be necessary, whatever may be the apparent provocation of those who profess to believe to the contrary, to emphasize this fact. The United States has never annexed or attempted to annex, by conquest or by force of arms, any outlying or noncontiguous territory of any kind.

American Policies Remain Unchanged

In Europe, as will be generally agreed, imperialism is defined as the policy or means adopted for acquiring colonies or dependencies, even against the desires or will of the people of the territory so annexed. In the United States the term has been more or less loosely applied to that policy upon which the Washington Administration found itself obliged to embark at the close of the war which ended in the liberation of Cuba from objectionable Spanish rule. This was the first instance in which the United States retained possession of noncontiguous territory unsuitable for colonization by reason of climatic conditions and already occupied by an alien race. It was declared then, as it has been often reiterated since, that such acquisition was unwise from a practical standpoint, and that it was in violation of the declared American policy in opposition to any attempt to hold a foreign country in a position of dependence.

But the imputation of imperialistic intentions or desires has been refuted, it may be agreed, to the satisfaction of everyone except the politicians who not wholly unselfishly attempt to keep alive the smoldering fires of insurrection among the peoples of the Philippines. Every just claim was liquidated before the sovereignty of the islands was transferred. Cuba realized its dream of political independence despite the fact that her liberator might have demanded dependence. In view of all this, and realizing how consistently the American people, through their responsible administrative officials, have adhered to a policy directly opposed to imperialism as that term is commonly understood, it is difficult to sympathize with the outspoken though anonymous view expressed by unnamed friendly diplomatic agents in Washington to the effect that the enunciation of the Administration's policy in Nicaragua at the present time and its declared intention to assure the protection of American defenses and world trade interests, believed to be threatened by the revolutionary activities of opposing political factions, constitute an admission, now for the first time made, of its adherence to a policy of imperialism. From the same source comes, it is reported, the insinuation that the United States has long entertained that attitude, but that not until now has that policy been publicly disclosed.

This guarded but none the less significant criticism was uttered despite the clear and unequivocal statement emanating from the White House, sponsored, as is customary, by the "President's spokesman," to the effect that the American interests threatened by the uprising in Nicaragua included two important concessions which had been agreed to by the Nicaraguan Government. It was explained that the United States had paid \$3,000,000 for the right to complete an ocean-to-ocean canal across that territory, and that, so far as the two governments were concerned, Nicaragua had agreed that the United States should be permitted to establish a naval base on its territory.

It is difficult to discover in the avowed purpose to protect rights thus voluntarily granted any intention to depart from the recognized policies which have been adhered to in the past. It would seem, rather, that the President and those acting under his direction or in his behalf are fully in accord with the desire of the American people that in all contacts by their country with the governments and peoples of other countries there shall be a strict adherence to those fundamentals which are the basis of true democratic government everywhere. There is a wide difference, which should not be overlooked, between imperialism, so called, and that intervention deemed necessary to safeguard vested or treaty rights of the Nation as a whole, and the individual rights, not only of the people of the United States, but of the people of Nicaragua whose welfare is menaced by internal strife.

It requires an ingenious stretch of the imagination to attribute, as it has been attempted to do, the incitement to violence and crime to prohibition, rather than to the indulgence in liquors which the law has declared contraband. The Suffolk County Grand Jury, ending a service of six months in the jurisdiction which includes the city of Boston, observed in its concluding report to the court that it has found liquor to be the influence which has prompted the commission of crimes by youths, who are declared to be the offenders in a majority of the cases under consideration. Yet there is noticeable on the part of some of the newspapers which have noted the filing of the report an attempt to make it appear that it has been because of the effort to enforce the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors that these greater offenses against society have been committed.

It may possibly be that some of the younger men who are taking their places as reporters and copy editors on the newspapers in the larger

cities of the United States do not realize that liquor has always been an inciter to crime and violence. It may be admitted that the liquors surreptitiously trafficked in today are somewhat more damaging to those who imbibe them than were the liquors sold when the saloon was open. But the volume consumed now is probably not one-tenth that consumed then, and the number of those who fall under the influence of liquor now probably is not more than one-tenth the number formerly. But then, as now, the police blotters and court records showed that a great majority of the crimes committed were traceable directly to intoxication. The saloon was blamed then because it remained open and extended a continuing invitation to those of all classes to imbibe, no matter what the resulting effects. With the saloon closed, those who would see it reopened, while perhaps honestly seeking to explain the influences which prompt the vicious, blame the law which has attempted to establish the reform desired.

In the advance from conditions of human slavery the progress made is often slow and sometimes discouraging. It is not to be marveled at that a nation which for years sought to justify its policy of temporization with a form of evil which it was claimed could not be shaken off finds that the roots of that evil have become deeply imbedded. Emancipation from the mesmerism of false beliefs does not always come in a moment. The deliverance of the children of Israel was not accomplished in a day, or even in a decade. Many times did Moses plead and threaten before the shackles fell from those held in bondage. It is written: "And the Lord said unto Moses, Rise up early in the morning, and stand before Pharaoh, and say unto him, Thus saith the Lord God of the Hebrews, Let my people go, that they may serve me." It was only after a succession of disasters and misfortunes that the command was heeded. Then followed the grateful deliverance and the beginning of the long march in the direction of the land which had been promised. But even then, in a time of discouragement, the people fell down and worshipped the golden calf and prayed to false gods. The price they paid was a terrible one, and it was not until they realized their folly and the inevitable results of their wanton transgressions that they set their faces again toward the right and came at last into their promised possessions.

Not by observing the law, but by its transgression, do the people of any day or of any age incur the penalty which wrongdoing inevitably imposes.

The Swiss electorate has again demonstrated its conservatism. Detailed reports which are now available indicate that twice within a month the Helvetic democracy refused to take extreme courses. On December 5, a referendum pronounced against a state wheat monopoly by 371,000 votes to 365,000, and by fourteen cantons to eight. The issue was presented in the form of an amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Legislature. This marked a changed opinion in the Legislature, for two years ago that body had decided against a state monopoly. Both houses of the Legislature, however, responding to definite manifestations of opinion in the country, broke with the Swiss tradition of promoting the Vice-President to the Presidency of the Confederation. The Legislature chose a Radical rather than a Socialist as Chief Executive.

If adopted, the constitutional amendment would have authorized the Confederation to take measures that were necessary to provision the country and to encourage the production of cereals. The Confederation would have had the exclusive right of importing grain. Grain grown indigenously would have been encouraged by price fixing to permit a reasonable profit. The amendment would also have instructed the Legislature to take steps to equalize the price of flour, and to check discrimination against the mountainous regions.

State intervention of this character was advocated by the Socialists and the Peasants. After the beginning of the war, Switzerland had considerable difficulty with its food supply. The country produced bread sufficient for only two months of the year. France, however, facilitated the importation of wheat from the United States and the emergency was passed. The problem became less pressing, but was not solved. Advocates of the constitutional amendment argued that if the cultivation of wheat in Switzerland were encouraged, a similar grave emergency might be avoided. It was urged also that as importations lessened, the sums sent abroad would be reduced. Against the proposal the familiar but effective anti-Socialist arguments were made: commercial liberty would be further interfered with; the power of the state would be increased; state monopolies are inefficient and wasteful. Much interest was shown in the vote, and 72 per cent of the electorate participated. While the popular majority against state interference was not large, the cantonal majority was decisive, and the amendment was defeated on both counts. Amendments to the Swiss Constitution require the concurrence of a majority of the electorate and a majority of the cantons.

In December also both houses of the Federal Legislature met to choose a new President. He is elected annually from among the seven members of the Swiss Federal Council—i. e., the Swiss executive. It is the custom to choose the Vice-President, for the duties of the office are largely titular. The President presides on ceremonial occasions and exercises a general supervision over administration, but he is little more powerful than his colleagues. The name of the Vice-President, however, had been linked with radical maneuvers that followed the signing of the armistice. Then the influence of the Bolsheviks in Switzerland was rather strong. Lands-gemeinde—that is, popular assemblies of citizens—in different parts of the country expressed the opinion that he should not be chosen President. The Socialists refused to nominate another of their party, and a member of the Radical Party was therefore designated.

The action of the Swiss electorate on the wheat monopoly recalls the fate of the so-called capital levy four years ago. This proposal would

have imposed a graduated tax of from 8 to 60 per cent on all private capital. It came before the Swiss people, not from the Legislature, but by popular initiative, and was more like a code of law than an article of the Constitution. The referendum took place on Dec. 3, 1922, and the vote was overwhelmingly "No"—736,652 to 107,702, and by all cantons to none. Eighty per cent of the voters participated in this referendum. When one remembers that the bill would have enabled 994 individuals out of every 1000 to be tax free, it would seem that the Swiss electorate is conservative, and that democracy is not synonymous with demagoguery. That, indeed, is shown by the results of the initiative and referendum in Switzerland, and the recent action in respect of the wheat monopoly is nothing unusual.

If any group or convention of teachers can be expected to give an authoritative opinion along the line of educational

The Principal Aim of Teaching

stated that the principal aim of teaching should be to train the student for a task which fits his potential abilities so far as they can be determined, it is reasonable to believe that his view was one that coincided with the accepted ideas of those present. And when one finds another speaker regretting the fact that the desire for a doctor's degree amounts almost to a fetish, the earning of which along prescribed lines eliminates initiative and independence of thought, it would seem to be time that definite steps were taken to correct this condition and to re-establish a more salutary state of affairs.

It is heartily to be deplored, indeed, that as these educators see the situation, many students are continuing their work solely with the view of learning a subject sufficiently well to teach it to others, without any idea of mental expansion along other lines. Education that produces no better results than this is not worthy of the name. And the contention of H. E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia College, as referred to above, relative to the principal aim of teaching, assumes a larger significance, because it means that it is becoming increasingly recognized that the value of education must be measured by its strict practicality and usefulness, and not by any specious appearance or pretended worth.

If one fact stands out definitely in education as taking form more and more as a contribution to twentieth century ideas it is that, to be worth while, education must be directed toward a specific attainment. The day is past when book knowledge, as such, was looked up to as something of great intrinsic value. The effort of today is to enforce that aspect of education which makes those studying see that they must gain a grasp on their subjects which will render them independent masters thereof. The distinction is being drawn, as never before, between theory and practice. It is being found that the former is often of but little value unless it bears fruit in the latter. The world is awakening to a larger idea than it has had of the necessity of training students to a basic soundness of judgment. And perhaps the lines of Cowper have an application today that even their author hardly realized when he wrote in "The Task":

Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftentimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men,
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much,
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

Editorial Notes

Opposition to the proposed plan of establishing regional commerce commissions to sit in various sections of the United States, in place of one centralized body, as at present constituted, is gaining ground, and interested shippers of freight are carrying their objections to Congress. Chief among these objections is the argument, which apparently is sound, that sectional commerce commissions, or branches of a centralized organization, would be liable to render different decisions on the same point. It seems likely that various regions, seeking to gain trade preferences, would sway their local commissions, composed of local residents, and that thus a situation as chaotic from a standpoint of equitable freight rates as the one which existed before the Interstate Commerce Commission was established would again obtain. Further, if the decisions were subject to review by a central or national commission, shippers point out that no question would be definitely decided until it had been carried on an appeal to the higher body, a process which would be costly and time-consuming to shipper and carrier alike. A solution may lie in the direction, first, of granting a larger appropriation to the present commerce commission to permit higher salaries and a larger staff, and then of apportioning some of the work now conducted by that body for handling through another agency.

It is not a century number this time that is claiming attention, but the forty-second annual midwinter special edition put out by the Los Angeles Times, which endeavors "to present by pictures and text an accurate idea of something of the achievements and aspirations of the Pacific coast." This issue of the Times, says an editorial in this special edition, is primarily a record of a year's achievement in a section which yearly has set new world's records for growth in wealth and population, and yearly has shattered them and set new ones higher. And it tells its readers that, in the forty-two years whose record is written in the successive midwinter numbers of the Los Angeles Times, southern California has made such advances in population, in wealth, in industry, in commerce, in cultural and educational achievement as the world never saw elsewhere in any similar period. Hence one is not surprised to read this forecast:

Accepting the past as no more than a conservative criterion for that which the future shall bring forth, it is no mere idle prophecy or wild guess to predict that here will civilization and human attainment achieve their zenith.

Popsqueal—Of the New Mythology

WHO is Popsqueal? He is the Puck of the new mythology, the Jack o' my Lantern, the imp at Gobbos' elbow. Like the old Puck, he pulls away our stools and down we come to earth—we who, in more than one sense, have been treading the air. His cry is more sudden, less accountable than the note of the cuckoo. "Pop!" you hear. Then, "Popsqueal! Pop! Pop! Pop! Squeeeeee!" He is gone; and where London was is a squeak. You put down the headphones, twiddle disks and knobs, and his thin voice pipes like "the horns of elf-land"; turn again, and he explodes like a bunch of balloons. "Atmospherics," you sigh; for Popsqueal skittishly reminds you of the essential imperfections of material things. Popsqueal is ubiquitous, and he is replacing the fabled beings of antiquity. That answer which the Greeks called Echo (for they gave human form and story to all things and happenings of earth and sky and sea) now calls in vain for wonder. Who cares for Echo, now symphonies can be sucked from the air?

With Scylla, Charybdis, Poseidon and "the winged words," Echo has gone. The wireless cycle of the new mythology is clothing the air with new and myriad events, and men and voices. Words are indeed winged—but with what wings!

No longer pours out the ancient voice of Odysseus, "And when Dawn, the rosy fingered—" Or, "Then took I counsel with my lordly heart—" But flat, urbane, and without wonder, even words march over the air. "Stand by now for the time signal."

And then Big Ben is sounding like a tocsin in the Highlands, in the Bog of Allen, the Alps, and the Djura, on the frozen Volga, over the slow Mississippi, is treading the outworn Atlantic, and indeed is heard on that Calabrian coast where the sirens have been thousands of years silent. Big Ben, intoning his heavy hour on the ear of Space.

Popsqueal is the new mockery, the constant note of interrogation. "What's in the air?" we ask as suspiciously as that Irish M. P. who, however, like the Greeks, made a legend of his suspicions: "I smell a rat. I see it hurtling in the air. But I will nip it in the bud."

He convulsed a House of Commons which did not realize a bull is the magnesium flash of unconscious prophecy. For are there not now bigger things than rats in the air? Are not Europe and America in the air, loud, disorderly continents, bits of cities, ends of armies, voices, men and women, the ripple of dancing feet, the crackling applause of invisible audiences, fragments of orchestra?

As you walk down the street do you not obstruct symphonies, tread on politicians, crumple violins, enter saxophones and put your umbrella through banquets and big drums as though they were so much tissue paper? You furrow the air, tearing up cacophonous events, as when swimming you gouge the sea into foam. Is not everything in the air? And is it not Popsqueal who nips it all in the bud?

Popsqueal respects nothing. He jumps out of a jazz band into a symphony like a spurt of fat from frying pan into the fire. Is that the loved Adagio? Our favor-

ite Aria? Are we on the very lip of an ecstasy? Up he jumps, "Pop! Pop! Pop! Squeal!" like a pebble thrown into a stream, like a cork coming out of a bottle, like a trout rising out of a lough. Is that the Hound of Heaven: "I fled him, down the arches of the years—" Or the Prime Minister:

"We in this country have established—" "Pop! Pop! Squeal! Popsqueal!" he goes, through bush, through briar, through statesman, through song.

He is everywhere. Every minute of the day he is talking to himself, from Shanghai to Seven Kings; but Popsqueal is too lively for him. That long, scurrying whistle and that cheeky, spluttering POP (as though he were bursting with impish laughter), are out and he is gone. He taps his teeth and mutters away page after page like a linotype; and Popsqueal steals back and scatters all his interrogations in the wrong passages.

Popsqueal has never been seen, yet we can divine what he is like. We know his cry is like a curlew's or a gull's; or like the wheezing of a ship's pump, or the upward gasping of a lift as it goes up floor after floor until it sinks sipping into arrival. We know he is like the high whistle of a train. We know Popsqueal is like the sirens of the French factories we hear from the sea as we arrive at Boulogne or Calais. We know he is like all the sucking, sobbing, gurgling of a port.

We know he is gay and sad. He is the laugh of the air; and the sob of the air, like that owl cry in the Elegy:

The moping owl doth to the moon complain
Of such as, wand'ring near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient, solitary reign.

His is the sadness of a ship that, going out from port at night, sends a splintering, emptying plaint of sound over the roofs of the warm city it is leaving.

And he is like those dangling port lights the ship passes at the foreshore, as it treads laboriously out among the steady eyes of red, the winking green, the ticking light on the point, with the beam of the lighthouse rising from the sea and dipping into it again, an oar of light. He is like all these spindling, tadpole lights, with big heads and lanky tails: a big splutter or Pop! and a long, finny Squeal. A question mark, an antilimax, a somersault, a big-headed gnome on a skinny body.

To those who fix two poles to their chimneys, join the poles with wire, and connect the wire with a box, the workings of which I can easily imagine but cannot for a moment explain, and who hope thereby to suck the precious juices and nectars of the air, he always comes.

He bobs up (as Puck did) like the roasted crab in the gossip's bowl. "Popsqueal!" he cries, at the most inopportune moment he can find; and people rushing to Pandora's box—but, no, it cannot surely be as bad as that!—no, rushing to their hobby horse, turn knobs, twiddle disks, exchange bulbs as one might change the station of a candle, and cry (using the term of the new mythology), "Atmospherics, again!" Popsqueal surely believes in consistently doing his bit.

V. S. P.

The Week in Geneva

THE fete of the Escalade, which is held every year in Geneva, and lasts for three days in December, celebrates the defeat of the Savoyards in their last attempt in 1602 to capture the city. This winter the celebrations were carried out with something of their pristine glory. The occasion was no longer regarded simply as an excuse for revels, masked balls and banquets. This was due to the work of the patriotic society called "The Company of 1602," which revived the historical pageant which was in the past the chief feature of the celebration. The festival takes its name from the ladders used by the Duke of Savoy's men in their attempt to scale the city walls, which at the spot that was chosen for their attack still looks very formidable. The ladders were painted black on that eventful night, and the assault nearly succeeded. A cook, however, hearing a noise, raised the alarm. The cook, who is as famous in Geneva as the sacred geese in the capital at Rome, whose cackling spoiled a night attack, was called Mère Royaume, and her exploit is celebrated in song which is sung in the streets of Geneva during the celebration of the Escalade.

The Cathedral chiming is changed for this festival to the tune of "Ce que l'aine," and the notes ring out in accompaniment to the singing. During the twelve months the carillon of St. Peter's is changed five times, four times to herald in the seasons, and the fifth time for the Escalade.

The Swiss have an ingenious way of raising money for charitable purposes, and every year special postage stamps with armorial designs are printed in Berne to be sold at the post offices throughout Switzerland as a substitute for ordinary stamps. Of course, the public has to pay rather more for these stamps, but it readily responds, and in this way 700,000 Swiss francs, after expenses of printing had been paid, were contributed to holiday and seaside homes and other good works for children. The secretary of the Society "Pro Juventute" in Geneva purchases and distributes stamps for sale in the city, the profit of which goes direct to holiday homes for Genevese children. Business men sell them to their friends, and during December one can hardly enter an office in Geneva without a bundle of these stamps being purchased. The stamps are legal postage payment in all countries, by special international arrangement, up to the end of April of each year, when their circulation is withdrawn until the following December.

Another charity of this kind is that which provides the chance of a good education for poor children whose parents have not the means to afford it. For this everyone who can is asked to give three Swiss francs a year, and many children owe it to this charity that they have had a chance to climb to a better and happier existence.

M. "Lapo" and Madame "Neva," his wife, have arrived at Megève, Haute Savoie. So ran the announcement, and one wondered who they could be, thus to gain the distinction of a special announcement, when the secret was let out. M. Lapo and Madame Neva are Laplanders of the four-footed variety; in other words, reindeer, that have been brought from Lapland to a village in Upper Savoy, where it is hoped they will live and be happy. For there is plenty of that nice lichen on the mountain slopes which reindeer like, and as for snow, as much as any Laplander could want. It remains to be seen whether they will be so happy in the summer, but for the present they appear to be enjoying life, and are to be taught to draw light sledges and indulge in the winter sports in which their two-footed friends delight.

Now that the French franc has soared to 125 to the pound sterling, the Swiss are beginning to do better business, for the French can no longer undersell their goods as they did when the franc hovered between 150 and 200, and even fell to 240 for a brief period. It is no longer so profitable, to take a day's trip from Geneva into France to lunch and dine in the French Jura, or to purchase a few unconsidered trifles. For the French prices have a curious habit of remaining just where they were, or even rising a bit which, when Swiss francs are translated into French, does not mean anything like the advantage which one formerly gained.

The wheat monopoly has been rejected on a plebiscite by a small majority. This was unexpected, for the supporters of the state control over the import of wheat confidently counted on a large majority, expecting the

agricultural cantons, like Lucerne and Ticino, to rally to their side. The vote was really a reaction against state socialism, the Federal Government having lost heavily over its scheme of wheat. It now remains to be seen what will be done for the farmers who were persuaded that if they voted against the monopoly they would receive some assistance for the growing of wheat. This must mean either a protective tariff or a subsidy, so that the Swiss, having lost money by the state control of their breadstuff, will now have to put their hands in their pockets for their farmers and peasants, either by paying under a tariff, or by giving a subsidy to agriculture. It would, of course, seem to be more sensible for the Swiss farmers to focus their attention on dairy produce, for which their climate and soil is more suitable, and buy their whey in the cheapest market. But the agricultural vote is too strong for this.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Background of British Coal Stoppage"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent letter to the MONITOR published under the caption, "Background of British Coal Stoppage," Alice Stone Blackwell criticizes the action of the English mine owners in "lengthening hours and lowering wages" to make the mines pay. In other words, she makes these "owners" almost wholly responsible for the late coal strike, and states that they are stubbornly opposed to reorganization with introduction of modern methods and machinery, although the miners have wanted it for years.

I am an English engineer, and may be pardoned, I hope, for sending you views I have acquired from an internal outlook on British industry.

The Miners' Federation actually does insist that the industry requires thorough reorganization; but do the miners themselves? I rather think that most opposition to the "introduction of modern methods and machinery" comes from the men in the pits. Every new labor-saving device is regarded with the utmost misgiving and against the interests of the miners, so imbued are they with the idea that the "owners" are some mysterious tyrants whose sole object is "something for nothing."

For argument's sake, suppose two miners, A and B, are able—with ordinary tools—to turn out, say, two tons in a certain time. Now a pneumatic hewer is put to use in the mine in which they are working. This will do the work of each in half the time.

Then A and B, influenced by extremists in the Miners' Federation, come to the conclusion that the "owner," by means of this new appliance, will be able to meet the maximum demand for coal by dispensing with the services of one of them; or at all events, that they will get no benefit from using this new tool, as the shareholders are the only ones to profit. Consequently, they pursue a policy of "ca-canny," or "consciousness withdrawal of efficiency," which is, of course, inimical to their own interests and a burden to the industry.

A little thought will easily show anybody that the "owner" would be able to reduce the price of his coal, owing to increased production, and that there would therefore be a greater demand for his coal, and he would be able to employ not less but more men, at perhaps higher wages. Such fundamental seeds of industrial prosperity seem to fall on fertile ground all too seldom.

Another point which your correspondent seems to overlook is that the "owners" are, generally speaking, no more nor less than directors of companies, and that as such they are responsible for the careful usage of their shareholders' money, especially as many of them depend on this investment for their very livelihood. They dare not, then, run the risk of embarking on novel methods of management or new machinery for fear of this policy of "ca-canny" and consequent industrial unrest.

A good deal has been said, and could be said, against both sides, but one can only admire the miners for their courage, misguided though they be. I feel sure, however, that there are too few technical men on the board of colliery companies—and, indeed, others—and the board therefore does not fully appreciate the miners' point of view. It is not combined technical and financial control the secret of American prosperity? London, Eng.

F. G.

Placing the Blame Where It Belongs

the jurisdiction which includes the city of Boston, observed in its concluding report to the court that it has found liquor to be the influence which has prompted the commission of crimes by youths, who are declared to be the offenders in a majority of the cases under consideration. Yet there is noticeable on the part of some of the newspapers which have noted the filing of the report an attempt to make it appear that it has been because of the effort to enforce the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors that these greater offenses against society have been committed.

It may possibly be that some of the younger men who are taking their places as reporters and copy editors on the newspapers in the larger